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U. S. Department of Agriculture

YEAR BOOK

1923

AGRICULTURE IS THE FOUNDATION OF ALL PROSPERITY

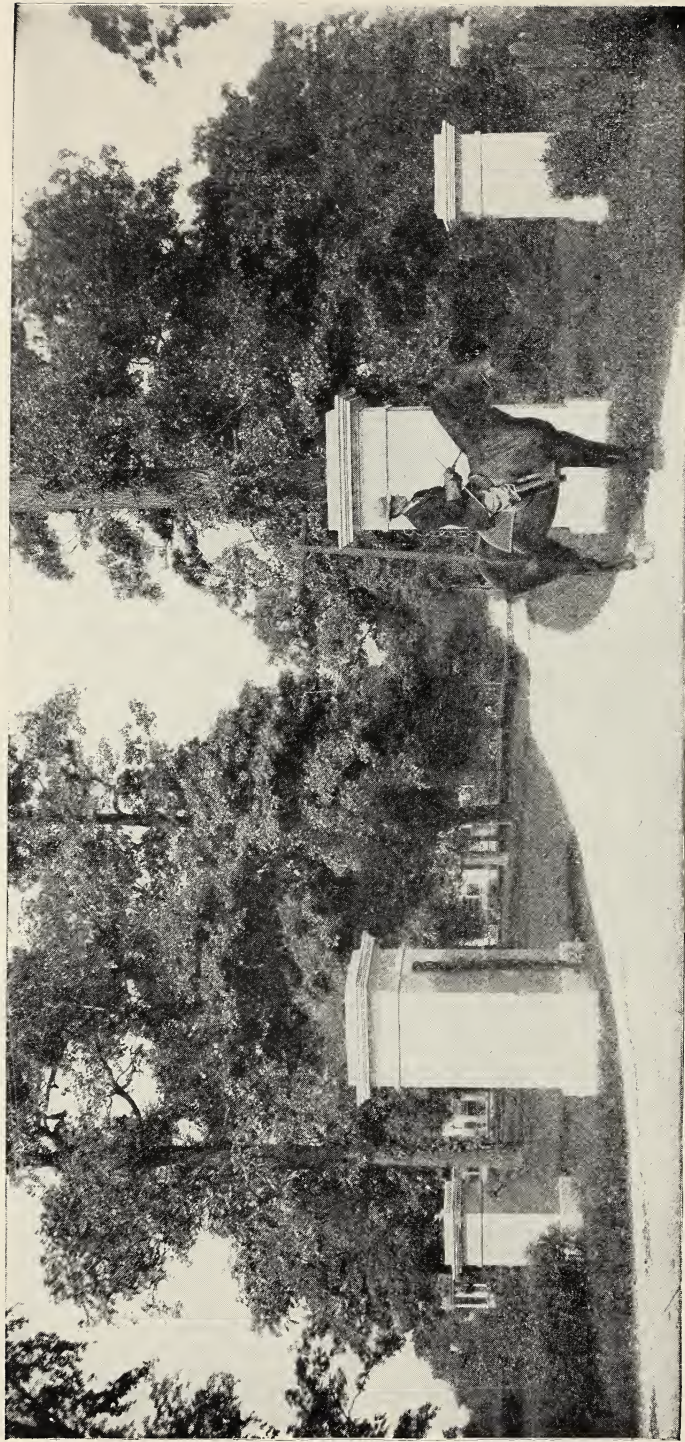


ALL IN THE SEED

Two ears planted the same day, side by side, cultivated the same and under the same climatic conditions, 67 bushels more per acre, or at \$1.00 per bushel, giving a profit of \$67.00 more per acre, just because of the seed. Can you afford to plant doubtful seed this year, when a maximum crop is needed?

□ GOOD SEED MEANS GOOD CROPS □
1400 Acres

W. N. SCARFF & SONS
NEW CARLISLE, OHIO



**Main Entrance to Seed Farms of 1400 Acres. W. N. Scarff & Sons, New Carlisle, Ohio.
50 ACRES OF NATURAL FOREST ABOUT THE RESIDENCE. A REAL COUNTRY HOME.**

We are looking for an order from you this season. Will you send it? If you do it will go down this entrance direct to our office.

This picture takes you to the main entrance of our Seed Farms, showing a glimpse of the residence (see 3d page cover) surrounded by 50 acres of natural forest. We wish that every person receiving this catalog could visit our place; we could then quickly convince one and all of the great work we are doing.

The increased demand for farm seeds has made it necessary for us to issue this special Farm Seed Catalog, as our business in this line has grown beyond our expectations.

We will ask you to read carefully the description of the stock we offer and you can depend upon getting everything just as it is represented. You buy with the understanding that if it is not satisfactory, you may return it within 10 days and have your money refunded. We solicit a trial order from you to prove the merits of our goods. You run no risk whatever in sending your orders to us. ASK YOUR BANKER. We issue a beautiful 40-page fruit catalog which we will be pleased to mail you if you are interested.

W. N. SCARFF & SONS, NEW CARLISLE, OHIO



One Hundred and Sixteen Feeding Cattle Resting up After their Arrival from the Kansas City Market September, 1922. We Are Feeding Eleven Carloads for the Market This Year.

It is with great pleasure that we present our 1923 YEAR BOOK to our friends and patrons. In this catalog we are offering the varieties which have proved their worth on our farms and on those of our customers with whom we have kept closely in touch; and we have used special care in selecting heavy yielding and early maturing strains of these varieties. We are enabled to do this careful selecting for seed purposes and discarding that which does not meet the proper seed requirements because of the large acreage upon which we grow these crops.

Our farms now consist of 1400 acrs of fertile soil located in the famous Miami Valley. Each year most of this is planted in farm crops for seed purposes, the portion of the resulting crop not fit for seed, together with the ensilage furnished for fifteen large silos, is utilized to fatten a large quantity of live stock. Each year we feed for market over 400 head of cattle, 1000 to 1500 hogs and from 400 to 500 head of sheep. We also operate three dairies of 30 or more cows each. This live stock produces about 3000 loads of good manure, which is placed back on the soil to help maintain the fertility.

Our rotations, consisting of such nitrogen-producing crops as clover, alfalfa, soy beans, sweet clover and vetch, together with heavy applications of manure and a certain amount of commercial fertilizer, are actually increasing the fertility of our land, so that each year, other things being equal, our crops tend to be heavier than the preceding.

During the past few years we have been developing a stock of pure-bred Hampshire Hogs and at the present time we have about 500 of especially fine individuals on our farm. We also have a fine flock of Registered Hampshire Sheep numbering more than 100 head, which are a source of considerable revenue at this time.

As many of our older customers know, our firm is old and well established. More than thirty years ago we began supplying the needs of our neighbors and local customers and since that time our business has developed each year a steady gain over the preceding until at the present time we have a well-established trade in all parts of the United States.

Our large seed warehouse is so equipped that we can very thoroughly grade and reclean our seed so that the purchaser gets only the very best. A careful germination test is made of all seed, and is your insurance that our seed will grow.

We are glad for this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to our customers for their patronage and their confidence in our integrity and straight dealing. Our business has been largely built up by furnishing good seed and satisfaction to our customers. Many of our customers today are financially independent because they have been planting good seed year after year secured from a reliable firm.

To those with whom we have never dealt we invite your patronage and assure you that your order will be given most careful attention.

Very respectfully,

W. N. SCARFF & SONS.

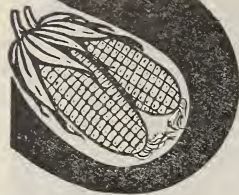
"Ask your Banker."

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Our 40-page Fruit and Ornamental Catalog will be mailed to our regular customers about February 1st. If you have never received it and wish a copy we will gladly send it to you if you drop us a card.

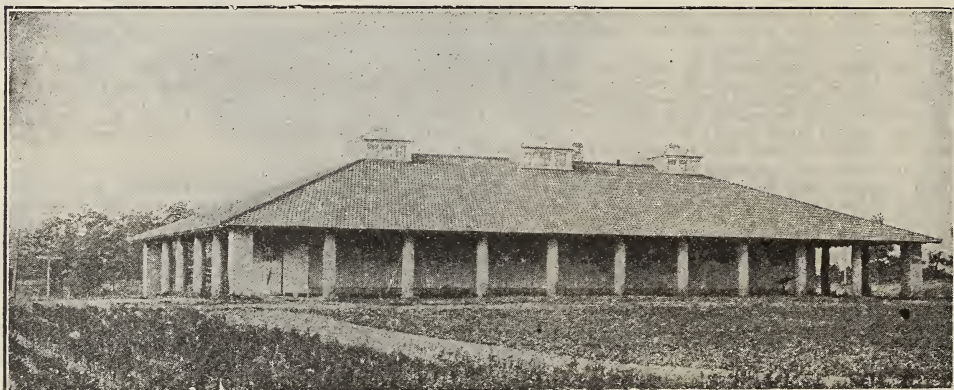
SCARFF'S GOOD SEED CORN



MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY ON ARRIVAL

Test it any way you wish for 10 days after arrival, and if not entirely satisfactory you may return it and your money will be refunded without question. Be it understood, however, that we are in no way responsible for the crop, as so much depends upon season, condition of soil, manner of planting, etc., that no one can do this. No claim considered or allowed after 10 days from arrival. This applies to all farm seeds, and the rule will be strictly adhered to.

Our Seed Corn is equal to any—we do not care where it comes from. We grow annually about 400 acres on our own seed farms and select what we sell with the same care as we select our own. Send us a trial order and increase your yield 10 to 25 bushels per acre. We have grown 125 bushels per acre from our seed corn. The quality is fine, and everyone should grow a pure strain of corn. This is the year to get a change of seed, as \$1.00 invested in good seed may mean a profit of \$10.00 to \$40.00 per acre on your entire crop next fall. \$3.00 per bushel for good sound seed only means 35 cents per acre. Can you afford to plant poor seed at this price?



OUR MODERN SEED BARN, 68-138 FT., FULLY EQUIPPED WITH THE BEST MACHINERY.

GREAT STORING CAPACITY—LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE STATE.

LOCATED ON THE FARM. NO AGENTS. NO COMMISSIONS TO PAY.

RED RIVER

OR RED 90-DAY CORN

This is a White Cap. Very early and popular in the extreme North, also used extensively to replant, as it can be planted as late as July 1st, and make a good, sound crop. If you have to replant late in the season, we know of no variety that will give you any better results than this, for it seems to have the ability to produce a crop when all others fail.

When planted early in season, it matures fully three weeks ahead of the main crop and makes early feed for the hogs and dairy cows. It makes a good yield of fair-sized, sound ears. In an average season it is reasonable to expect a yield of 75 to 80 bushels per acre. The fodder is medium height, plenty of blades and stands well, having a good system of brace roots. If you want some early corn to mature, then try some of this 90-day corn and be convinced of its merits. Good sound seed stock. Price, peck, \$1.00, bushel, \$2.50.

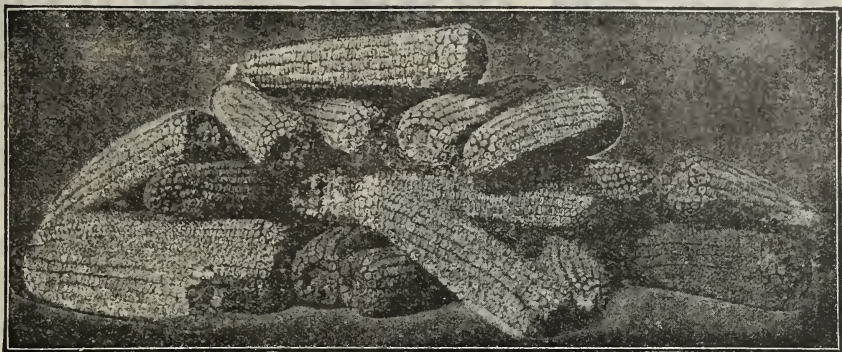
Red River is excellent for the silo and can be cut in August if necessary.

LEAMING

The Leaming is the oldest distinct variety of corn, having been originated in 1826. Our own Standard strain is one that gives universal satisfaction over the entire Corn Belt. 100 bushels per acre is not an uncommon yield. The color is deep, rich, golden-yellow; ears very uniform and of medium to large size, well filled at butt and tip ends. Grains are deep, broad and tapering, well set on the cob. Length of ears 8 to 11 inches, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches in circumference, weighing 12 to 17 ounces each. Each ear has 16 to 24 rows of kernels, with but little space between rows. This is an all-around feeding corn that puts on fat, and the kind that fills your cribs each season.

"No matter who you are or where you live, if you handle live stock and raise all or part of the corn you feed, you can materially increase your profit by growing our Standard Leaming." Price, \$1.00 per peck; \$2.50 per bushel.

CLAIMS ON FARM SEEDS. We allow you 10 days to test it any way you see fit, and if at the expiration of this time it is not entirely satisfactory, return it to us promptly by freight. Send us the Bill of Lading and we will refund your money, but we do not warrant in any way, express, or implied, the contents, or the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds or plants sold by us, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept these goods on the above terms, he must return them at once, and money will be refunded.



A Good Pile of Cash Corn. It will yield 80 to 100 Bushels per Acre in Good Soil.

SCARFF'S CASH CORN

WE ARE FEEDING CASH CORN TO 300
HEAD OF CATTLE AND 500 HEAD
OF HOGS THIS WINTER OF 1922-23

THE BEST FEEDING CORN GROWN

We are annually feeding on our farms 300 to 350 head of stock cattle, and we can almost see them put on flesh when feeding Cash Corn. The cob is so small that they eat it greedily, and it is not necessary to shell or cut the ears for them. Our elevators and cattle feeders will pay 5 cents per bushel more for Cash Corn than for the ordinary corn that is generally grown by farmers.

62 pounds of shelled corn per bushel, 70 pounds of ears—only 8 pounds of cobs.

IT'S ALL CORN

Early to mature and a yielder of finest ears. Matures any place in the United States.

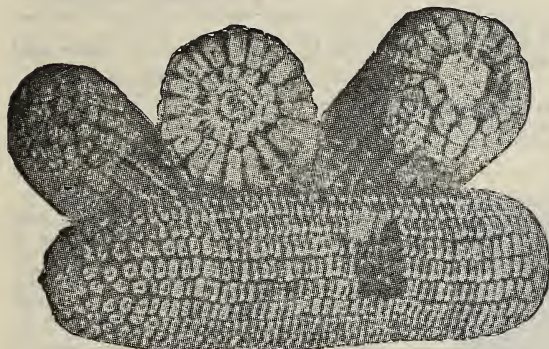
It is a new deep grained yellow corn, with the smallest cob of any yellow variety known. The ear is large, well filled at butt and tip ends, with beautifully formed deep grains. This corn is beyond doubt the best feeding corn in existence. Matures in about 100 days. Shells easy as early as September. It certainly is the ideal corn. Everyone will buy it for seed that sees it.

It is with a great deal of pride and satisfaction that we offer this valuable corn to our customers. We have grown it on our own farms for about ten years, and by careful selection we have it as near perfect as any corn we have ever tried. In fact, everyone who sees it at once recognizes it the ideal corn. Your money back if the seed is not satisfactory. That's fair. Try it.

We perhaps sell more Cash Seed Corn than all other varieties combined. It is not a show corn as it varies in color and sometimes shape of ears, but always retains the deep grains and small cob. Of all our customers to whom we have sold Cash Corn we have never had a single one object to it. It is praised by all as the finest feeding corn they ever grew.

As a special favor we ask you to try one field of this corn for your own feeding. It will surprise you how much corn it will yield and the excellent quality.

Price, \$1.00 per peck; \$2.50 per bushel. Sample ear, 50 cents postpaid. Per quart, postpaid, 50c.



Specimen Ears of Cash Corn.

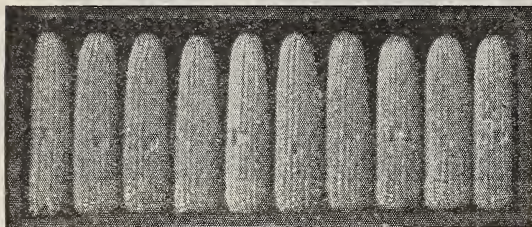
Note Deep Grain and Small Cob. Will Mature in 95 to 100 Days.



All kinds of live stock thrive on this valuable corn. It has great feeding value. Everyone who plants it becomes enthusiastic over it. It ripens two weeks ahead of Reid's Yellow Dent.

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE

THE GREATEST SHOW CORN IN THE WORLD. This variety has taken more prizes than all other varieties combined. This is the corn for which we paid \$350.00 for 10 ears at the National Corn Show, at Columbus, Ohio. A single ear of this variety has won \$1,000.00 in prizes; and during the National Corn Shows at Chicago, Omaha, and Columbus this variety has won approximately \$15,000.00 in prizes. It has been bred for a long term of years by the most careful corn breeders and has fixed a type of corn that conforms so closely to score card that few others have much chance of being winners. It breeds true to type, so that Show Corn is the rule rather than the exception. To those wishing to compete for prizes at the fairs and corn shows we would strongly advise planting this variety.



These 10 Ears Cost Us \$350.00
10 Ears of Prize Winning Johnson County White

will yield 100 to 135 bushels per acre. It is a variety very rich in protein, hence valuable for feeding purposes, also valuable for silo, as it makes as much fodder as the regular ensilage Corn and so much larger proportion of ears, hence a much richer ensilage.

"MONEY BACK MANY TIMES"

W. N. Scarff:—I think the Johnson County White Corn purchased from you is the finest corn I ever saw. I gave it fair cultivation and have a fine lot of seed corn. I have my money back many times, etc.
BURGESS WRIGHT, Ky.

THE BEST HE EVER SAW

The peck of Johnson County White Corn purchased from you made a great growth. It made 107 bushels on a little over one acre of ground. The stalks grew 12 to 14 feet high. It yielded the most corn of any I ever planted, etc.

E. J. CAREY, New York.

OVER 100 BUSHELS PER ACRE

The Johnson County White Corn you set me grew ears measuring 10 inches long. I have some good corn of my own, but I can say the Johnson County White is the best I ever saw, etc.

RUFUS H. HARRISON, Maryland.

A GOOD REPORT FROM OUR JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN

"Won two first prizes at the Clyde Corn Show with Johnson County White grown from your seed. First on 10 ears White Corn, also first on champion ear," etc.

JAMES A. ERNSBERGER, Ohio.

WINS IN EVERY SHOW

Mr. W. N. Scarff,
Dear Sir:—Two years ago I bought 3000 berry plants from you and you sent me a sample of corn called Johnson Co. White. I planted it, and last year had enough seed to plant quite a patch, and it certainly is a great corn. At the Bremen Corn and Poultry Show I won a \$20.00 silver cup on 10 best ears and at Johnstown, O., Corn and Poultry Show won a silver cup on 10 best ears. Johnson Co. White wins wherever you show.

H. D. RUFF, Fairfield, O.

"BOY GOES TO WASHINGTON"

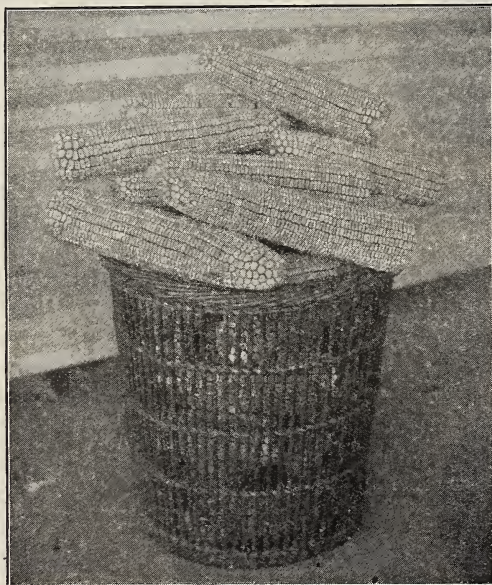
Yield of 105½ Bushels

W. N. Scarff:

My boy, aged 15 years, decided to enter the boys' contest. I gave him a part of your Johnson Co. seed, which he did not get planted until June 5th. The summer was unusually dry. A frost the latter part of September injured a part of his acre. However, when the acre was measured and shelled and weighed, he had 108½ husked under the supervision of the judges and bushels of shell corn, the highest official yield in Sandusky County. Had it been planted several weeks earlier and a favorable season, it would have been at least 140 bushels.

Sandusky, Ohio.

FRANK H. GUFFEY,
"Birds Eye Farms."



A Basketful of Ears Grown from the 10 National Sweepstakes Ears.

THE VARIETY THAT SENDS OUR BOYS TO WASHINGTON

Fine Seed Stock, quart, postpaid, 50 cents;
\$1.00 per peck; \$3.00 per bushel.

BIG WHISKEY

THE LARGEST YELLOW CORN GROWN
 — MATURES 100 DAYS —
 LARGER THAN REID'S YELLOW DENT

THIS VARIETY MAKES SPLENDID ENSILAGE AND CAN
 BE CUT EARLY IN SEPTEMBER

We cannot say too much in favor of this variety of corn. It is the largest early corn we have ever grown. It ripens at least ten days earlier than Reid's Yellow Dent and yields equally as much, if not more, than this standard sort. The fodder is very strong in growth and makes great tonnage. For several years we have used this variety for filling some of our silos as we can begin at least two weeks earlier than the regular ensilage varieties. A twenty-acre field planted June 1st made a yield of 100 bushels per acre of good sound corn. The ears are large, averaging 11 inches in length with 18 to 20 rows to the ear. The grains are deep, broad and cover the cob well at each end. It has great vitality, germinates quickly and makes rapid growth. It has a good root system bracing the stalk well so that it seldom goes down. This variety embraces so many good qualities that we are sure it will be a general favorite when better known. It is a sure cropper and a heavy yielder and can be depended upon for the main crop and can be used for cribbing, silo, feeding from shock or hogging down. We have so much confidence in this variety that we are over anxious for you to try it. It will do all we say and more, if season, soil and culture are favorable. Price, \$1.00 per peck; \$2.50 per bushel.

WOODBURN

A deep grain, yellow variety of merit. It originated in Champaign County, Ohio, and it has figured prominently in many County and State Corn Shows, scoring in points of ear perfections as well as for high yields. It ripens about same season as Leaming. Ears large, well filled with deep grains.

The Woodburn Corn is on every show table and has taken many prizes, beside it is wonderfully prolific, making some high records in Central Ohio. It is used largely by the boys' corn Clubs and 10-acre plots. One field planted to this variety will be a good investment.

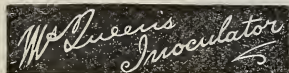
Price, \$1.00 per peck, \$2.50 per bushel.

EARLY GOLDEN SURPRISE

Will mature anywhere in the Corn Belt. A great feeding corn. Early Golden Surprise is well known to many corn growers, and they are planting it year after year. The cob is small and the grain very deep. A bushel of 70 pounds of ears will make from 61 to 62 pounds of shelled corn. The feeding value to the bushel is well worth considering. Cattle eat the whole ear and enjoy it. The color is bright golden yellow with red cob. As to maturity, this corn is just about right. It has matured here when planted very late, and we feel safe in saying that it will mature anywhere in the Corn Belt.

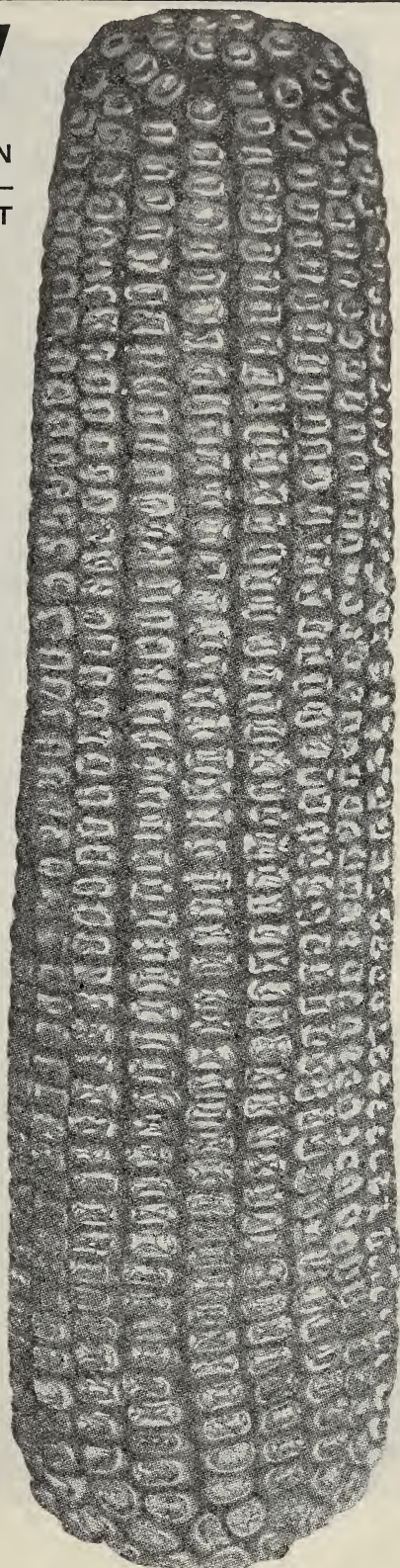
Golden Surprise fodder is of the very finest quality. The stalk is medium in height, easy to handle, with a great abundance of broad leaves. Price, peck, \$1.00; \$2.50 per bushel.

GIVE IT A TRIAL



"NATURE'S EASY WAY"

Adds Nitrogen to your soil when you treat your
 Clover and Soy Bean Seed. See Page 18.



Improved Early Mastodon

Will yield 100 bushels per acre on good ground and right tillage. The ears are large and well filled with deep grains that cover both tip and butt ends of the cob. It matures early and is out of the way for early seeding. This is no light yielder as are so many of the early varieties, but one of the heaviest, and if you want good, sound corn, and lots of it, then plant one field at least with our strain of Improved Early Mastodon.

It originated with the same grower as Drought Proof. The ears show two shades of color, white cap and yellow grain, although not so pronounced as the White Cap. It is valuable for main crop when a large ear and early maturity are essential. It is also very valuable for feeding stock, as the grain is not so hard as some other kinds; besides it shells a large percent of corn from a bushel of ears. It can be planted late and still be in time to mature a crop. It is a cross between White Cap and Yellow Dent. We have an extra fine strain of seed that has been carefully selected for size of ears and early maturity for many years. Price, \$1.00 per peck; \$2.50 per bushel.

IMPROVED EARLY
MASTODON

YELLOW CLARAGE

A general favorite in North and Central Ohio, where it seems to excel all other varieties. The ears are short, cylindrical, well filled with plump, broad grains. Medium early, with few small ears or nubbins. Our stock is from prize-winning strains and pure. We recommend it to corn growers in general, as it is well worthy of trial. A favorite at Ohio Experiment Station. Price, peck, \$1.00; \$2.50 per bushel.

BLOODY BUTCHER

This a good feeders' corn—the ears are of good size, usually nine to ten inches; the color of the corn varies a great deal from dapple yellow to a deep red. The ears taper slowly, 7 to 7½ inches around; about 20 rows; medium spaces; cob medium, with abundant foliage, making it desirable for ensilage. A high yielder and a favorite feeding corn. Peck, \$1.00; \$2.50 per bushel.

FULGHUM OUR NEW OATS, outyields all other kinds in five-year period. We are offering certified seed. See pages 11 and 12.

IOWA GOLD MINE

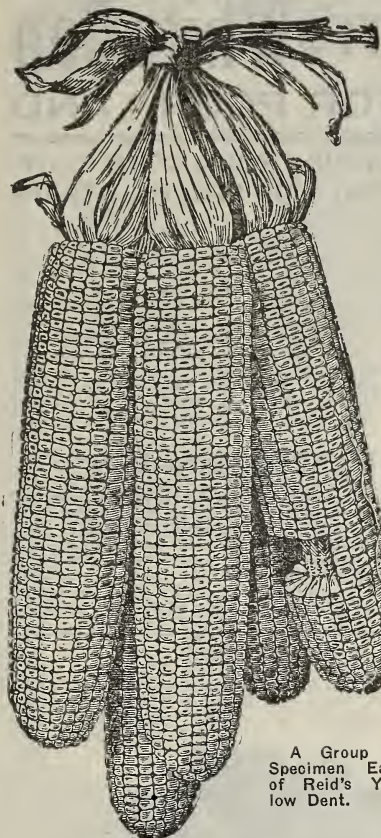
Very popular early Yellow Dent Corn, ripening a few days later than Pride of the North. Ears are not large, but of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden-yellow; grain is very deep, cob small. Seventy pounds of ear corn makes 60 pounds of shelled corn. It yields heavily and will mature in 100 days. Peck, \$1.00; \$2.50 per bushel.

"WELL PLEASED"

W. N. Scarff,
New Carlisle, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—Received shipment of seed corn and oats today and am well pleased with same.

Yours truly,
ALBERT MONIER,
Pennsylvania.



A Group of
Specimen Ears
of Reid's Yellow
Dent.

Reid's Yellow Dent

OUR PRIZE WINNING STRAIN

A Valuable Variety for the Silo as Well as a Cribbing Corn.

This variety has won more prizes than all other yellow varieties combined. It is bred to win. If you are interested in high-bred corn of prize-winning strain, plant Reid's Yellow Dent.

Our Prize Winning Strain of Reid's Yellow Dent holds the same relation to the yellow varieties as Johnson County holds to the white varieties; both are prize winners. In the class of yellow corn Reid's Yellow Dent always carries away the prizes. It is bred to conform with the score card better than any other yellow variety, and makes an almost perfect ear, fills exceedingly well at both ends of the ear. Grains well dented and set close together on the cob in very straight and well-defined rows.

Our seed stock was procured from the Illinois grower who won the prize in his state for best ten ears Yellow Corn at the 1910 Illinois State Corn Show. We purchased our seed stock direct from him, buying the very best that he could furnish. We have acclimated it here on our Ohio seed farms, and it can be safely planted safely any place in the corn growing states. Matures in about 110 days.

Our crop of this prize winning strain of yellow corn is as fine as can be grown, and the seed stock well matured, and carefully selected. Growers will make no mistake in sending us their orders, no matter whether they grow corn for the corn shows, or for market, or for feeding purposes. This variety is one of the most popular of the yellow sorts. A heavy yielder of splendid specimen ears. A crib or load of this corn is a fine sight to see, and pleases the grower as well as swells his bank account. A very heavy yielder—90 to 100 bushels per acre on good soil. 1 fine ear, 50 cents, postpaid; peck \$1.00; bushel, \$2.50.

Our strain of Reid's Yellow Dent is the best, and you make no mistake in placing your order with us.

FULGHUM OATS will surely double your yield if put in carefully. This year when yields ran so low Fulghum made 62 to 65 bushels per acre of fine plump grains. See description and price, Page 11. Be sure to get a start of this new Oats this spring.

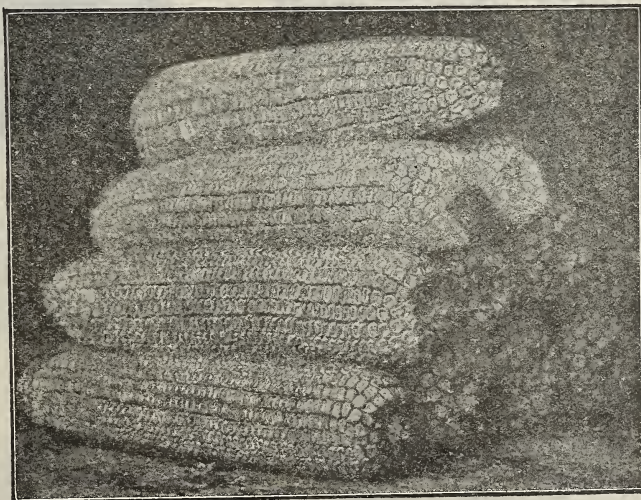
BLUE CLARAGE

Sometimes called Rotten Clarage. Heavy yielder of good solid ears. Matures early. This variety has been a general favorite in many sections and is preferred by many stock feeders. If you have not grown this variety it will pay you to give it a fair trial at least. We have an exceptionally heavy yielding strain. Price, \$1.00 per peck; \$2.50 per bushel.

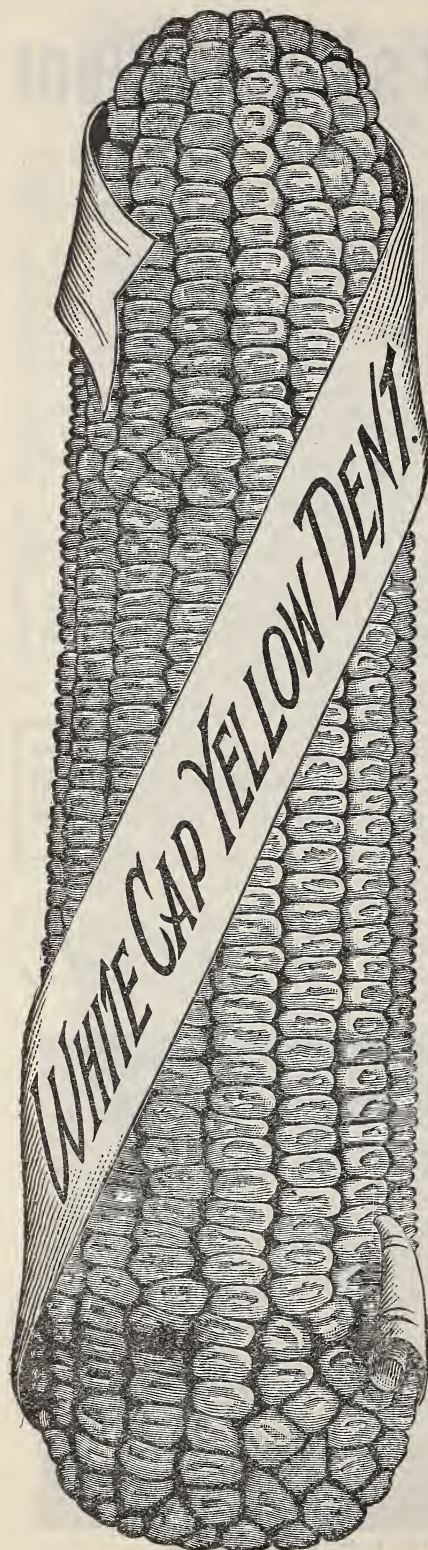
"CONNERS PROLIFIC,"
14 FT. HIGH"

Ohio, Nov. 28, 1921.
W. N. Scarff & Sons:

From the Connors Prolific Ensilage Corn purchased from you I filled my silo 14 by 40 feet and refilled it twice off of 8 acres. It was no trouble to find stalks 14 feet high on upland. FRED TEMM.



BLUE CLARAGE



SCARFF'S White Cap FOR POOR LAND

**INSURE YOUR CORN CROP
BY PLANTING OUR SPECIAL STRAIN**

No other corn on earth will produce more bushels of good solid ears on thin land than our special strain of White Cap. For over thirty years this variety has been grown by us, and no pains spared to improve it for the special purpose of high yield and well-developed ears. It not only yields well on thin land, but responds to high culture and rich soil as any other corn. It will do well on either clay or black soil and every farmer should grow one or more fields of this variety to insure against crop failure. The ears are large, slightly tapering, averaging about 10½ inches long. Grain has white cap and yellow body; moderately deep and well filled over surface of cobs. Stalks with plenty of blades, making excellent fodder.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT

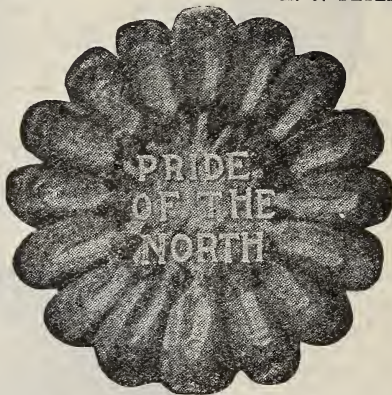
Comprises more good points than any other variety ever grown, being suitable to all climates and soils. It matures in 100 to 110 days, commands the highest market price, and taking in all points of merit, is the best field corn grown today. As the name implies, it is a white cap corn—not a white corn, but yellow kernel with a small cob, with moderately deep grains filled out to the very ends. Price, \$1.00 per peck; \$2.50 per bushel.

"QUALITY CORN"

W. N. Scarff:

We enclose \$..... for White Cap and Cash Seed Corn. If I had had all White Cap this year I would have had better quality corn. It is certainly "quality corn."

M. J. PETERS.

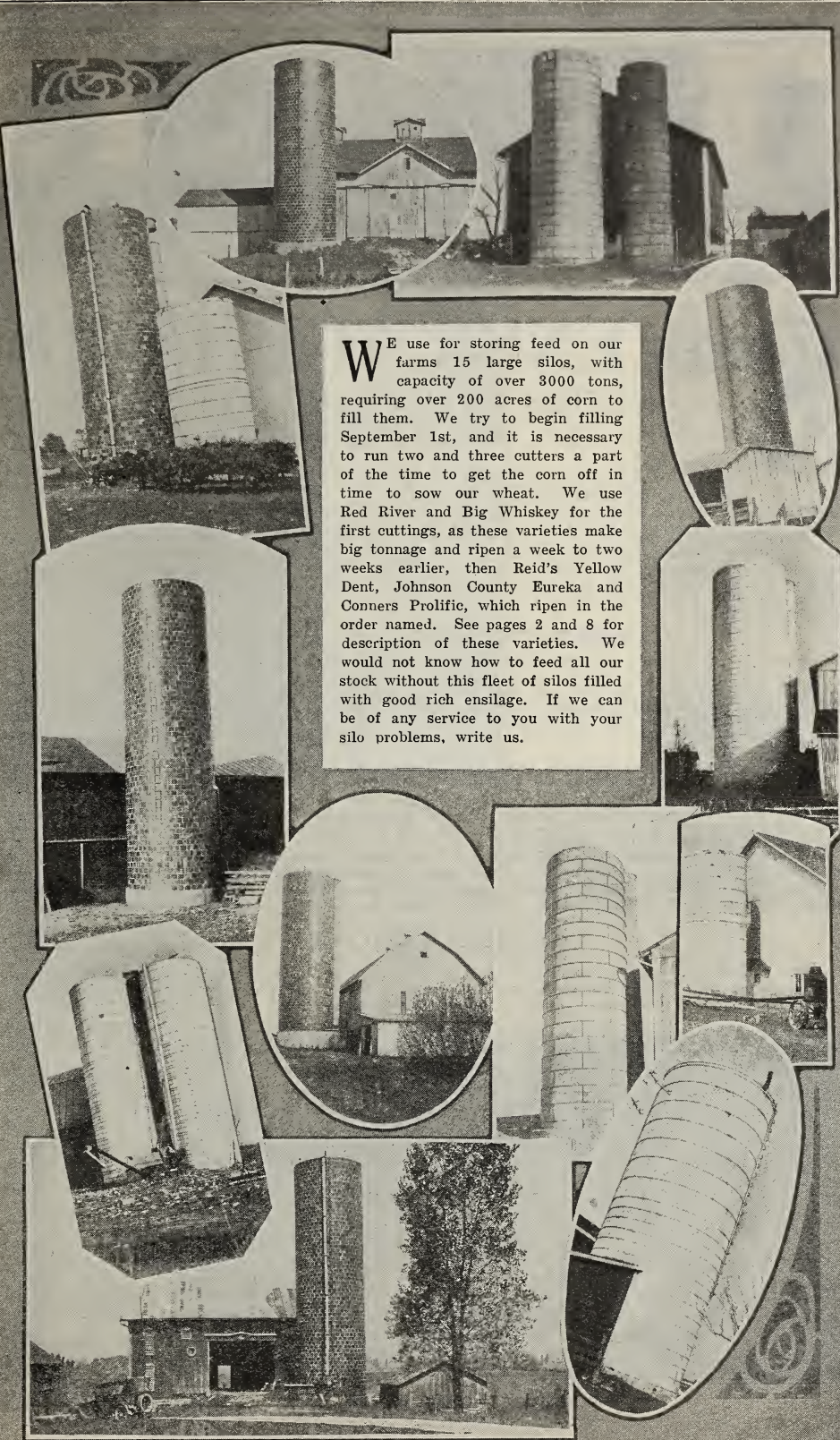


PRIDE OF THE NORTH

90-DAY YELLOW
An Early Corn That Yields

A corn that has been bred with two points in view, early maturity and high yields. It is a valuable corn for the Corn Belt, North and South. It will yield probably ten per cent less than Reid's Dent or Johnson County White, but will be ready to crib two or three weeks earlier, and you will have a crop of solid corn. We recommend it for early feed or late planting in the Southern and middle corn section, and for all purposes farther north. You will be surprised at the yield of this corn and how early you can commence getting in the crop.

Description: Ears medium, averaging about one inch less than Reid's Dent, and about the same shape. Tips are well filled and butts rounded. Color, bright yellow with red cob. The grains are narrow, wedge shaped, and closely set, making the ears very solid. Cob medium size. A good corn and a sure yielder. The fodder is medium size and well set with leaves. Price, peck, \$1.00; \$2.50 per bushel.



WE use for storing feed on our farms 15 large silos, with capacity of over 3000 tons, requiring over 200 acres of corn to fill them. We try to begin filling September 1st, and it is necessary to run two and three cutters a part of the time to get the corn off in time to sow our wheat. We use Red River and Big Whiskey for the first cuttings, as these varieties make big tonnage and ripen a week to two weeks earlier, then Reid's Yellow Dent, Johnson County Eureka and Conners Prolific, which ripen in the order named. See pages 2 and 8 for description of these varieties. We would not know how to feed all our stock without this fleet of silos filled with good rich ensilage. If we can be of any service to you with your silo problems, write us.



SCARFF'S ENSILAGE CORN

A GOOD WELL FILLED SILO MEANS FARM INSURANCE

The Silo is a fixture on the farm and has come to stay. No matter whether you feed for milk or for beef you must have a silo. It is past the experimental stage. It is actual insurance for the farmer and is the best insurance policy he can hold. It insures against drought and short pasture in the latter part of the season and if your pasture burns up a well-filled silo will keep up the milk supply equal to the finest grass and put on pounds of beef equally as well.

The next important thing to consider is, "the best ensilage corn to fill the silo." You want first to plant a variety of corn that will make a great tonnage. You want also to plant a variety that will ripen sufficiently to make good ensilage with plenty of body to it. You also want a variety that furnishes an abundance of grain so it is rich and will put on pounds if needed for that purpose or both the dairy cow in good flesh and at the same time keep up a good flow of milk. We have selected a number of varieties that will give splendid satisfaction.

CONNERS PROLIFIC ENSILAGE CORN

YIELDS TWO TO SIX EARS ON EACH STALK

The wonderful new variety of corn that has startled the corn growing people throughout the entire Corn Belt, 150 bushels per acre being no uncommon yield. Investigated and endorsed by the Agricultural press.

DESCRIPTION. The color of the grain is white, the average length of the ears is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and each stalk bears from 2 to 6 ears. The stalks range in height from 12 to 14 feet, according to season and fertility of the soil.

YIELD. The seed from which our stock is being sold yielded 150 bushels of corn to the acre, and no fertilizer of any kind was applied to the land.

In every test the yield of the new variety has been at least twice that of the old standard varieties of the Corn Belt. There is no reason why the yield will not reach 200 bushels per acre with proper development. Six ears to the stalk are not uncommon, and only in a few cases will it yield less than two to the stalk. Three and four ears is the general run.

A WONDERFUL CORN FOR THE SILO. Beyond doubt this is the best ensilage corn that can be planted if rich ensilage is desired, as there are so many ears on each stalk. Also a great tonnage.

PRICE OF CONNERS CORN. Sample packets, 15c; quart, 60c, parcel post, prepaid. By freight or express, not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00. Shelled only.

EUREKA ENSILAGE

This is a favorite ensilage corn with many growers, as it produces an extra large tonnage, as much as 20 tons per acre. The stalks are large, with plenty of blades, and a good proportion of grain. Many stalks produce two good sized ears. Price, peck, \$1.00; \$3.00 per bushel.



A Field of Conners Prolific, 14 Ft. High.

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE ENSILAGE

Farmers everywhere are realizing the great value of our ensilage strain that we are furnishing and it becomes more popular each year. The amount of tonnage that this corn produces per acre is really marvelous. See page 4 for full description of this great corn. Price, peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.00. Shelled or ear.

We also recommend for an ensilage rich in grain Big Whiskey, Reid's Yellow Dent and Red River. Pages 2, 5, 7.

FULGHUM OATS

We are indeed fortunate in being the first in the field with a big stock of this remarkable new Oats. It probably originated in Georgia 20 years ago and has long been grown in the South as a winter Oats. It

has only recently been discovered that it produces equally as well as a spring Oats in the North and wherever it has been tried it has proven by odds to be far superior to any other variety. In Kansas, where they have been growing this variety in a small way for several years, they have suddenly awakened to the great superiority of it over other kinds and they are making a desperate effort to hold every bushel for seed, and have renamed it and are distributing it under the name of "Kanota." A long article in the Rural New Yorker recently described

FULGHUM YIELDS 10 BUSHELS MORE THAN ORDINARY WHITE OATS ON SAME FARM

W. N. Scarff & Sons.

I would say that the Fulghum Oats that I sowed on my farm produced ten bushels to the acre more than the ordinary White Oats did which I sowed the same year.

R. C. PARK.
Champaign Co.

the many good qualities of this variety and urged the planting of it as far as the seed would allow. The Kansas Experimental Station in 1920 distributed this seed amongst 30 farmers and the results were so marvelous as to bring it at once into prominence as the heaviest yielding Oats in existence.

About 1912 an awnless very early red oat under the name Fulghum was reported as being grown in southeastern Georgia. This oat originated on the farm of Mr. J. A. Fulghum, R. F. D. No. 4, Warrenton, Ga. In response to the request of Judge Henry C. Hammond, of Augusta, Ga., the following history of the variety was furnished to Mr. C. W. Warburton, agronomist in charge of oat investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, by Mr. S. E. DuPuis, manager of the Warrenton mill of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., who obtained the statement from Mr. Fulghum:

OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF FULGHUM OATS

"About 20 years ago I was farming on a small scale and bought a lot of Texas Rustproof oats to sow 10 or more acres of poor, sandy piney-woods soil. I do not now remember from whom these oats were bought. In walking through the field one Sunday morning I noticed an oat plant about 200 yards away so much taller than the others that I went over to examine it. From a distance it looked like broom sedge, as it was 10 to 12 inches higher than the other oats and was fully ripe, while the others were just heading and still quite green. It was such an improvement over the rest of the field and looked so good that I picked the heads and kept them until seeding time the next fall. The seed from the five heads was sown in a row 30 feet long along the side of a field of oats. From this row a peck of oats was produced. The plants in this 30-foot row made an abundant crop and did not suffer for rain, while the yield of the remainder of the field was so small from lack of moisture at heading time that only a part of it was harvested. The peck of oats was sown in the garden and produced 10 bushels. The plants from these 10 bushels withstood the winter frost and the dry weather of spring. The fourth year 46 bushels were produced, of which 23 bushels were sold.

"This oat matures earlier than the Burt and is heavier than either the Rustproof or the Burt or any other oat I know. I have never tried to improve it further. I know that I kept it pure as long as I had it."

According to this statement, the strain of awnless red oats known as Fulghum originated as a selection from the Red Rustproof (Appler). Whether it appeared as a mixture in the Red Rustproof or as a selection from a natural hybrid between the Red Rustproof and some other variety is not known.

Price, Genuine Fulghum Oats, as long as supply lasts: Peck, 50c; \$1.50 per bushel. Bags free. No reduction on large orders. See Page 12 for test at the Ohio State University.





FULGHUM OATS LEADS IN VARIETY TEST

AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Variety.	Five-year Av. 1918-1922	Four-year Av. 1919-1922	1922
Ohio 7009	49.94	47.35	41.62
Sixty Day	51.92	49.31	40.55
White Alaska	48.91	48.28	39.02
FULGHUM	60.10	59.98	50.80
Ohio 6203 (Miami)	51.63	49.98	40.12
Big Four	53.75	51.75	39.16
Ohio 6222	46.93	44.61	29.02
Sixty Day 1636 .....	.....	50.73	50.02
White Alaska 1630 .....	.....	51.05	46.00
Golden Rain (Bulk) .....	.....	45.77	35.92
Golden Rain 1617 .....	.....	44.11	37.63
Silvermine (Bulk) .....	.....	46.01	42.97
Silvermine 1669 .....	.....	49.72	36.10

The above test varieties of Oats at the Ohio State University is a most valuable one, showing Fulghum outyielding all other varieties by 6.4 bushels. This will mean thousands of dollars to our farmers who sow Fulghum Oats. If you are among the first in your community to sow this valuable new variety your neighbors will buy every bushel you can grow for seed the following year at a big advance over common Oats. This is a wonderful chance to get a start of this new Oats.

QUALITY

The Fulghum oat usually produces grain of good quality. In weight per bushel it exceeds the Red Rustproof, primarily because it packs more closely, owing to the almost complete absence of awns and basal hairs. At the Arlington Experimental Farm, Va., the difference in bushel weight in favor of the Fulghum variety has been slight, while several strains of the Winter Turf oat have been shown a higher bushel weight than the Fulghum. In southern Georgia and other sections of the South where the Fulghum is grown extensively, the bushel weight usually is higher than that of the Red Rustproof. When grown as a spring variety in Kansas and other States to which red oats are best adapted, the Fulghum is greatly superior to the Burt in quality and weight per bushel and usually is better than the Red Rustproof.

TIME OF RIPENING

One of the most desirable characteristics of the Fulghum oat is its earliness. When grown from fall seeding in the South it ripens 10 days to two weeks earlier than the Red Rustproof, Appler, Bancroft, and others. This is a decided advantage in giving more time for preparation of the land, sowing, and growth of the succeeding crop. Oats require rather cool weather for their best development, and those varieties that mature earliest usually yield best, especially in the South.

At the Arlington Experimental Farm, Va., the Fulghum oat has matured from a week to 10 days earlier than the Red Rustproof. In Georgia, where the Fulghum is grown rather extensively from fall seeding, it usually ripens about 10 days in advance of the Red Rustproof, and in Alabama the difference is about the same. At Manhattan, Kans., the Fulghum oat on the average ripens about six days in advance of the Red Rustproof. In Arkansas, fall-sown Fulghum ripens about one week earlier than the Culberson and about two weeks earlier than the Red Rustproof varieties. From spring sowing it matures at the same time as the Burt and a week to 10 days ahead of the Red Rustproof.

PRICE FULGHUM OATS: Peck, 50c; \$1.50 per bushel. Any quantity, as long as it lasts.

FULGHUM YIELDS 6.4 BUSHELS MORE THAN ANY OTHER VARIETY IN FIVE-YEAR TEST AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

W. N. Scarff & Sons, New Carlisle, Ohio.

"Gentlemen:—Fulghum Oats has been grown at Columbus for five years in comparison with numerous other varieties. Its average yield is 60.1 bushels per acre, which is 6.4 bushels per acre more than the next best variety.

"Fulghum has always produced a heavy, plump kernel which has a good test weight per bushel, even in seasons when other varieties are light and chaffy. Also better stands of Clover have been secured with Fulghum and other early varieties of Oats than with Wheat or late Oats. I think Fulghum is an excellent variety, especially for Central and Southern Ohio.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) "J. B. PARK, Professor of Farm Crops.

\$25.00 CASH PRIZE

We have so much faith in the high yielding qualities of Fulghum Oats that we are offering \$25.00 in cash to the person growing the greatest number of bushels of 32 lbs. each per acre on five acres or more of measured ground and reported to us not later than Oct. 1, 1923. Estimated yields will not be considered. Nothing but bona fide yields that can be verified will count.



SCARFF'S

REGENERATED

SWEDISH SELECT OATS

We find this new Regenerated variety to be a most wonderful Oats, and the claims made by the Agricultural Department are not too strong. At a test at the Wisconsin Agricultural College, the Swedish Select proved the most satisfactory of 36 varieties tested. The yield is simply enormous, and they weigh from 38 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. The straw is stiff, coarse, and is noted for its power to withstand lodging. The grains are large, plump and thick, with good, long, well-filled heads. The plant makes a good growth and develops a splendid root system, making it one of the best drought-resisters in dry seasons. It is among the earliest to ripen and succeeds throughout the entire country. Every farmer receiving our catalog should try at least a few bushels of this variety. Price, 40c per peck; \$1.25 per bushel; 10 bushels or over \$1.00 per bushel.

SIBERIAN OATS First came to Ohio from the Ontario Experiment Station to the Ohio Station at Wooster, and through a series of long tests at our station it stands well at the head of the list for yield. The Siberian is a white oat, running slightly to yellow. The straw is sufficiently strong to stand well, and the heads are large, strong, compact, and filled with good plump grains. It shows great hardness, and no doubt will be eagerly sought after by farmers as soon as its great yielding qualities are known.

The Siberian is valuable for its hardness and strong growth of straw and well-developed grains. It stools well and seldom lodges. It has always made a good showing when planted along by the side of other varieties. It can be counted on to make a good showing wherever it is tried.

Price, per peck, 40c; per bushel, \$1.25. Ten bushels or more, at \$1.00 per bushel.

OATS YIELDS 75 BUSHELS PER ACRE

W. N. Scarff & Sons: Fulton, Ohio.

The Siberian Oats I bought of you are all right. Outyielded any other oats, yielding 75 bushels per acre. Weighs out heavy.

J. W. SHELTER.

SWEDISH SELECT YIELDS 60 BU. PER ACRE

W. N. Scarff & Sons: Nov. 28, 1921, Ohio.

I purchased Swedish Select Oats of you. I plowed my ground the same day my neighbor did and planted the same day. I got 60 bushels per acre and he got 15 bushels per acre. I think your seeds are wonderful.

FRED TEMM.



Beardless Barley

This is a great stock food and fat producer. Is best egg-producing food known. Sow early as possible in spring. Straw about the height of common barley, but is better, and will stand up on any land, with good land and season has produced 80 bushels per acre. Sow as early as you can; frost does not hurt it. Many will not grow barley on account of the long, harsh beards which are so disagreeable in threshing, although it is a profitable crop. This is beardless and easy to grow and handle as oats. It has hulls like the Manshury or any other variety, and is a heavy cropper, yielding 50 to 75 bushels per acre, and the quality is excellent, both for maturing and for feeding hogs and other stock. Try it for your poultry. Price, per peck, 75 cents; \$2.00 per bushel.

Wisconsin Pedigreed Spring Barley

The best of the bearded spring varieties of Barley. It has won more prizes than all other varieties combined. The average yield in Wisconsin for the last five years has been 36½ bushels. It has a plump grain, stiff straw, large, well-filled heads. It has won prizes at all International Shows of recent years. Ours is genuine Pedigree No. 5 Oderbrucker strain. Price, 75 cents per peck; \$2.00 per bushel.

NURSE CROP FOR ALFALFA

The Spring Barley, including Beardless, White Hulless and Wisconsin Pedigree, all make finest nurse crops to sow in spring with alfalfa. They are harvested early and this given alfalfa a fine chance to grow after harvest.

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY

No Beards or Hulls. Great for Feed. White Hulless is different from any other barley. The grain looks like wheat. It is almost as heavy as wheat, equal to wheat in feeding value, and will yield nearly twice as much. It succeeds in all barley growing regions, and also in sections where common barley is not grown at all. It is very early, thus making a splendid nurse crop for seeding with clover; it is entirely beardless, with soft straw, splendid for feed. Many farmers cut it for a hay crop. It yields as high as 60 bushels per acre, and specially fine for poultry and for grinding for hogs. Price \$1.25 per peck; \$4.00 per bushel.

SPELTZ OR EMMER

The Great Russian Grain. It has such a stiff straw that it stands up well when oats and barley lodge. It makes a well-balanced feed for horses, cattle or hogs, as the large hull gives it the lightness of oats, while the double kernel furnishes a rich meal much like ground rye feed. Prof. Wilson, of the S. D. Ex. Station, in a careful experiment with feeding calves, found Speltz worth 40 per cent more than corn, pound for pound.

Good for pasture; fattens in the green state; a heavy stooler, and will outyield any other grain on earth. It's the perfection food for cattle, hogs squeal for it; sheep delight and fatten on it, and poultry relish the grain. Speltz will produce three times the value of wheat or oats. Speltz is a combination of rye, wheat and barley, but resembles barley more than any other grain. Price, 75 cents per peck; \$2.00 per bushel.



SOY BEANS



A Field of Medium Green Soy Beans

Soy Beans are playing a very important part in agriculture at the present time. They can be grown successfully in the corn belt, and soil requirements are very much the same as corn. The seed is very rich in protein, and occupies the same place as cotton seed meal and oil meal in the animal ration. It is also highly prized for hay and soiling.

SEEDING—Good preparation of the soil is necessary; otherwise weeds are likely to choke out the young plants. Under nearly all conditions the crop should be grown in rows and given sufficient cultivation to keep down the weeds. The planting should be shallow, preferably from one to two inches in depth. There should be a plant on an average of every two or three inches in the row, and the rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart to allow cultivation, although the plants have room for development in twenty-eight inch rows. A bushel of good seed is sufficient to plant two or three acres, if in cultivated rows, but hardly enough for one acre if sown broadcast. Date of planting usually about June 1st, but they may be planted from early spring to midsummer.

HARVESTING—To make good Soy Bean hay, the crop should be cut when about half the pods are full grown or when the top leaves begin to turn yellow. The cutting may begin as soon as the dew is off the plants and continue the rest of the day. Allow same to lie in swath until the leaves are well wilted, but not dry and brittle. After raking into windrows they should be left for a day or two, depending on the weather, and then put in small cocks or bunches. Three to five days of good weather is ample time for making good Soy Bean hay. Prevent loss of leaves, as these are the most valuable part of the plant except pods. The average yield is about two tons of cured hay per acre.

FEEDING VALUE—GREEN. As a soiling crop for cows, there is nothing better to produce a high yield of milk. Hogs turned into a patch of Soy Beans, just as the beans are beginning to form, will make a good growth without any grain to speak of. As a green manure crop to plough under to increase the fertility of the soil, Soy Beans give good satisfaction, for, under most conditions, they produce a good growth in a relatively short time.

They are also a valuable addition to Corn for silage purposes, tending to make such silage a more nearly balanced ration. They can be well used for that purpose in the proportion of one part Soy Beans to four or five of Corn.

Manchu

A promising variety that is making good wherever planted. It is one of the highest yielders of seed, grows erect from 36 to 48 inches tall and carries an abundance of foliage which it sheds almost perfectly when ripe. The Manchu has medium-sized seed of a yellow color with a black or brown seed-scar. It matures in 100 to 105 days and is one of the most resistant varieties to shattering. It is unexcelled as a variety to plant with corn for hogging-down when corn of 100 to 120 days maturity is used.

Price: Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.



See Nodules on the Roots of Soy Beans, Which Add Tons of Nitrogen to the Soil.

MID-WEST

(FORMERLY CALLED HOLLYBROOK)

The seed is small in size and of a yellow color. This variety has a branching tendency, growing 36 to 48 inches tall, ripening seed in 120 to 125 days, and is largely used for planting with corn for ensilage; also for hogging down with corn when planted not too far north. Price, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

VIRGINIA A brown-seeded variety having a twining tendency, maturing in 125 to 135 days, adapting it only to southern parts of Ohio and similar latitudes and recommended for use with corn in southern Ohio to those who desire a twining bean for ensilage. When grown alone the Virginia lodges and intertwines, making it difficult to harvest or cure. Price: Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

ITO SAN The Ito San is one of the oldest varieties of Soy Beans in common use today. It is a yellow-seeded variety of a branching type, grows 28 to 40 inches tall and ripens seed in 95 to 100 days. This variety, though not as high a yielder of seed nor as resistant to shattering as the Manchu may be used for hogging-down with corn in latitudes similar to northern Ohio. Though making a rather light tonnage, the Ito San is recommended for early hay by many. Price: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

MEDIUM GREEN A popular variety in many sections. The seed is medium size, green in color, and is a high yielder. The seed shatters in harvesting and is better for hogging-down than for seed purposes. It makes an exceptionally uniform growth; has good foliage, which it holds up well to the time the seed is maturing, and it yields a splendid crop of seed. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.



Hogs Feeding on Soy Beans

Hogs fatten and thrive on Soy Beans when planted alone or with corn for hogging-down. This bunch of Hampshire feeding hogs, 150 in number, were bred and fed out by us and weigh about 260 pounds, and are now ready for market. Soy Beans are used largely by us in many ways in our feeding operations and we consider this one of the cheapest forms of protein we can supply them.

USES The seed of the Soy Bean is very rich in protein and oil, but contains no starch; as a feed it occupies the same place as cottonseed meal and oil meal. In feeding experiments at different Experimental Stations, Soy Bean meal has given results equal to either oil meal or cottonseed meal, and, in some instances, even better results have been experienced. These high protein concentrates are necessary in all successful stock feeding, especially so in milk production and in the feeding of immature animals. Growing the Soy Bean will enable the farmer and feeder to produce at least part of the required quantity at a moderate cost.

HAY AND FORAGE Soy Bean hay is practically identical in feeding value with Alfalfa. As a feed for live stock there is no doubt of its value.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL SPOT CASH PRICE ON SOY BEANS WHEN READY TO BUY AND WE WILL QUOTE YOU LOWEST MARKET PRICE.



KUDZU PASTURE THREE MONTHS AFTER PLANTING

Kudzu is a legume that has been raised in Japan and other far eastern countries for hay and pasture for many centuries. It has been grown in this country since 1876, and was grown all over the north for twenty years before it was brought to Florida. It is grown now from Nova Scotia, Canada, to Miami, Florida. It requires no lime, no inoculation and no fertilizer. It is perennial and once planted will last a lifetime. It is a subsoil feeder; greatly enriches the land and is very drouth resistant. It furnishes abundant pasture when all other pasture grasses and clovers are burned up. It is the one sure, never-failing crop with no insect pests and no diseases. It yields regularly, on poor soils, five tons or more of the most nutritious hay, which analyzes from 17 to 19½ per cent protein.

A good stand of Kudzu will carry over two head of stock per acre the entire season. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of livestock and poultry and they all thrive on it wonderfully. With a little corn it makes a well-balanced ration. Although to make high-producing cows produce to their fullest capacity some concentrates must be fed, in the ordinary dairy no feed not grown on the farm will be needed, and every dairyman knows that the feed dealers get most of the profits from the production of milk and very often they get more than the profit.

We have had Kudzu growing on our own place for at least six years and it is perfectly hardy and is the strongest grower of any vine we ever saw. From a single plant an area of fully 400 square feet is covered and all stock devour it greedily when they get to it.



PERPENDICULAR PASTURE OF CHEROKEE FARMS FOUR MONTHS FROM PLANTING

This picture gives a good view of what is called a perpendicular pasture. Fences of wire 8 ft. or more high and 7 ft. apart are built through the field. The kudzu is planted along these fences. As these plants grow they cover the fences as shown in the pictures. The spaces between these fences may be seeded to rye, Hubam clover, or other pasture crops. You see in the picture how this may be done—the cows are shown feeding on the kudzu, as on a garden of lima beans.

Read extracts from Rural New Yorker, December 21, 1921.

"As an ornamental vine it has been grown successfully as far north as Albany. We know that in that latitude it has endured the winter and made an enormous annual growth. On our own farm in Northern New Jersey this past season spring-set roots made a growth of 40 feet or a little more before frost. The vines ran rapidly through masses of weeds and quack grass. We never had any plant on the place that grew so fast. All our stock were eager for the vines. By analysis the vines are richer in food value than Alfalfa. As for hardiness, the leaves and green tips were killed at just about the same time as the vines of Lima beans. The roots of our plant are everywhere all through the field, and we have every belief that they will live through the winter and be even more productive next season. The plant is a legume, and we know from this year's experience that it will thrive without lime on a soil mildly acid.

Kudzu will grow on any well-drained soil, but prefers a heavy, loam soil or a soil with a clay subsoil. Given a soil of this type it produces as well on poor, worn-out fields, after the first year, as on the most fertile fields. However, Kudzu is so productive and nutritious that it pays well to plant it for meadow on the most fertile soil on the farm. No other farm crop will give such great and sure returns.

Because of the large amount of hay produced per acre, regularly every year, and because after the first year there is no cost except to harvest it, Kudzu hay can be produced cheaper than any hay in the world.

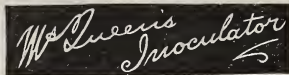
PLANTING. We believe best results are obtained by planting 1000 roots per acre. We furnish full planting and cultural directions with the roots.

Prices. Our prices are as follows: Good roots, \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100, by express, not prepaid. For selected two-year-old roots: \$1.25 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100, by express.

Nitrate Factories for Field and Garden

INOCULATE FOR ALL LEGUMES—IT WILL PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

Quality above all. McQueen's
Inoculator for all legumes.
State kind of seed you wish
to treat.



“Nature’s Easy Way”

Keeps perfectly for at least
a year. Guaranteed to give
satisfaction or your money
back.

Inoculate your sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, vetch, soy beans, cow peas and all other legume seed. McQueen's Inoculator insures a catch, increases the yield, enriches the soil and means success with legumes. You can start a nitrogen factory on your farm by inoculating your legume seed with McQueen's Inoculator. An inoculated legume takes nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil for future crops.

The inoculation of legumes with McQueen's Inoculator enables the plant to draw nitrogen from the air and put it into the soil. It is like depositing money in the bank.

When you don't inoculate you take nitrogen from the soil and impoverish the land. That is like drawing money from a savings account.

Just think this over and you will begin to get a vision of “Nature's Easy Way”—the best and cheapest way. Put the bacteria to work and use lime. You will be surprised how well you can get along without commercial fertilizers.

Remember that McQueen's bacteria are sure getters. They are the real thing. Compared to laboratory bacteria, they are the genuine old-fashioned black small-pox in comparison with the modern, mild, attenuated kind. All bacteria lose their vigor and virulence when they are nursed in incubators and fed on gelatine. It's a good thing to modify disease germs that way, but not legume bacteria.

Get your name in the pot for McQueen's Inoculator at once so that you will be sure to have it when you want to use it.

GUARANTEE

Use as many packages of McQueen's Inoculator as you wish, according to directions. If nodules do not appear in a satisfactory manner, we will refund the entire purchase price. Guaranteed by the McQueen Bacteria Company.

Bushel Value for Acre Price Why Pay More?

One can of McQueen's Inoculator will thoroughly inoculate ONE BUSHEL of seed. One bushel of inoculated clover seed will sow 5 acres. ACRE size bacteria would cost you \$5.00. ONE BUSHEL size of McQueen's Inoculator costs only \$1.00. SAVES \$4.00. McQueen's Inoculator has a marvelous record—because it is bred under natural conditions—virile, kicking and ready to go. It makes poor land good—good land rich. It is “Nature's Easy Way” of enriching the soil and making greater crops—not only of legumes, but of the following crops.

Give your Garden a Square Deal

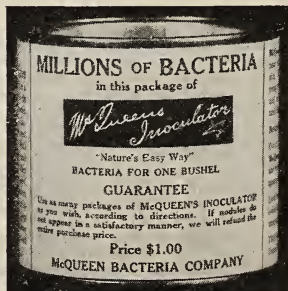


Plant Inoculated

Inoculate your Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Garden Beans and Lima Beans

PRICES

1 BUSHEL SIZE	\$1.00
SIX for	5.00
TEN or more.....each	.75
½ BUSHEL SIZE .....	.50
COMBINATION PACKAGE for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas .....	.50
GARDEN SIZE .....	.25





Hubam Promises to Revolutionize Agriculture



Hubam Clover Growing in Shock. Note Size and Number of Shocks.

HUBAM CLOVER

THE NEW DISCOVERY THAT PROMISES TO REVOLUTIONIZE AGRICULTURE
IT IS THE WONDER OF THE CENTURY

Valuable for feed, green manure, bee pasture, stock grazing, ensilage, seed, poultry and orchard. A general purpose plant that completes a two-year job in one. No other known plant equals it in real value.

This new Hubam Clover was discovered at the Iowa Experiment Station in 1916 and was finally traced to Newbern, Alabama, where, no doubt, it originated probably thirty or forty years ago. The Iowa Station in 1917 tested it in comparison with other clovers and found it made the most remarkable growth of 4½ feet, while medium red clover beside it under exactly the same conditions made a growth of only 5 inches and common sweet clover 14 inches. Various parts of the United States report 10-ft. growth from Hubam. It makes two crops of hay or one crop of hay and one of seed the same year it is planted. It reads like a fairy tale, but it is absolute truth.

Limited space will not permit us saying more about this wonderful new plant of which volumes could be written, but the point is what part you are going to take in this deal. The demand for seed is enormous and will be for years to come. It will yield four to eight bushels per acre and at only \$1.00 per pound will make a return of \$240 per acre for seed alone, besides the hay crop and added fertility to your soil. Say it would get down to the price of Red Clover Seed and you got eight bushels per acre, you would have a seed crop of \$120.00 per acre. No sensible person should fail to get a start and at once. It is a sure money maker.

When it was first announced that seed could be procured over 45,000 requests were made for sample packets and trials have been made in every part of the United States with most flattering results. In 1919 seed sold for \$960.00 per bushel, undoubtedly the highest price ever paid for clover. The Ames station prior to 1919 refused as much as \$10.00 for six seeds.

In 1920 dealers asked \$5.00 per lb. or \$300.00 per bushel. So great was the demand that the price rose to \$10.00 per lb., or \$600.00 per bushel, in a short time and there was not near enough seed to go around at even this fabulous price.

Our supply of seed is genuine, certified stock that you can depend upon. Do not let another day pass without placing your order. It is a chance of a lifetime to do good and at the same time make big money on your investment. Prices may advance.

Price: Large Pkt., 25c; 1 Lb., 85c; 5 Lbs., \$4.00. Postpaid. Pk., \$10.00; Bu., \$35.00.

"WE HAVE SEEN THE HUBAM CLOVER GROWING FOR THREE YEARS AT THE STATION AT AMES AND ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE IMPRESSED EVERY YEAR WITH ITS POSSIBILITIES."

H. A. WALLACE, in Wallace's Farmer.

HISTORY OF HUBAM

The annual type of the biennial white blossom sweet clover has been observed at different times, but Professor H. D. Hughes, of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, at Ames, was the first to recognize its wonderful properties. The original seed of the annual seems to trace back to Alabama, and the name, Hubam, is a combination of the two names, Hughes and Alabama. From a few seeds sown in a greenhouse, the supply has increased rapidly, as Hubam produces seed the same year it is sown. The demand, however, has grown faster than the supply of seed.

"Hubam does in one season what alfalfa or the old sweet clover requires two years for doing. It will make a faster and stronger growth than any other plant yet well tested in this country. We firmly believe that Hubam Clover is the most useful manurial plant ever introduced on the Atlantic slope."—Rural New Yorker.

"We have seen the Hubam Clover growing for three years at the station at Ames and are becoming more and more impressed every year with its possibilities."—H. A. Wallace, in Wallace's Farmer.

Hubam Benefits the Soil

Hubam is a soil builder, like other clovers. It is now generally conceded that sweet clover is a better soil builder than most other clovers, and Hubam is classed as a sweet clover. Its remarkable power lies in its amazingly rapid growth, and the root development is in proportion to its growth. Hubam is a natural force that will work wonders in soil improvement. The big root development opens up soils, permits better drainage, and improves the general texture of the land. Such a tremendous amount of green matter plowed under adds a great deal of humus and a great quantity of nitrogen to the soil. Lands that are practically worthless through infertility can be brought to a high state of fertility through the use of Hubam clover.

Seeding the Crop

Hubam can be seeded with grain in the spring. It grows slowly until about the time the grain is cut, then the growth is tremendously rapid. It has been known to grow two and a half inches in fifteen hours. In about six weeks after the grain is cut the crop is matured. It can be cut for hay much earlier if desired, and can be pastured soon after grain is removed. It is high in feeding value and does not have the tendency to bloat that other clovers have.

In seeding Hubam take care not to cover the soil too deep. One-half inch is sufficient. A drill with grass seed attachment can be used. A full heavy drilled seeding is ten to twelve pounds per acre, but while the seed is high-priced many sow in rows, 30 to 36 inches apart, and for such planting one to three pounds per acre suffices. A corn planter with seed plate can be used, but many prefer the garden drills.

Two-Year Crop Rotation

By the use of Hubam clover a two-year rotation of crops can be followed in place of the four-year rotation now in general use. Corn can be planted one year, and grain and

Hubam the next. Plow under the Hubam the same year and follow with corn. If you have 160 acres under cultivation you can have eighty acres in clover every year instead of only forty, by this means enriching the soil and obtaining bigger and better crops and greater profits.

Reports from several states indicate that Hubam is drought resistant to a remarkable degree. In one instance, without irrigation and with less than an inch of rainfall after seeding, it grew to a height of seven feet and showed no ill effects of the drought, while other vegetation perished.

Hubam is a wonderful honey producing plant. It produces the choicest white honey, and lots of it. The clover begins blooming in from two to three months from date of seeding and continues for several months.

Some Pointers About Hubam

1. Makes a dense growth of fine-stemmed hay 4 to 7 feet in 100 days.
2. When plowed under adds to your soil tons of humus and nitrogen to equal fifteen loads of barnyard manure per acre.
3. Drought resisting; grows thrifty during August when other plants die.
4. A good fresh, green pasture in July and August when other pastures are dried up. Relished by all stock.
5. Sown with grain, makes a good growth for hay (two tons per acre) after grain is cut.
6. A valuable pasture for bees. Supplies an abundance of honey from July 15th until late fall.
7. A valuable cover crop. Will make an immense growth for plowing under before fall.
8. Succeeds well in all parts of the country.
9. Makes all its growth in one season.
10. A valuable seed crop. Five pounds of seed sown on two acres produces sufficient seed to sow twenty to thirty acres.

Price greatly reduced, as we have a large supply of seed. Large pkt., 25c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid; peck, \$10.00; bushel, \$35.00.

MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION IN A DECADE

"This clover is without doubt, one of the most important contributions in a decade. It seems likely to revolutionize the rotation system now used in the corn belt. The problem of getting organic matter and nitrogen back into the soil cheaply is one of the most serious with which we have to contend. The new annual clover promises to fill a long-felt want."—Prof. W. H. Stevenson, Iowa State College.

Scarff's Genuine Northern Grown Grimm Alfalfa



GRIMM

COMMON ALFALFA

THE GRIMM IN COMPARISON WITH COMMON ALFALFA

This photograph was furnished by Prof. Philo K. Blinn, Alfalfa Specialist of the Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado, showing typical Alfalfa plants grown under exactly the same condition.

Grimm alfalfa is an extremely hardy strain that resists winter killing to a remarkable degree. In the northern sections of the country winter killing of alfalfa is a serious handicap to its successful cultivation. Farmers, as they become better acquainted with Grimm alfalfa and its advantages over common strains, are realizing that for permanent results Grimm, even at a higher cost for seed, is the most economical in the outcome.

SOME FACTS ABOUT GRIMM ALFALFA

1. It is positively the hardest alfalfa seed on the market. (See Government Bulletin No. 209, Bureau of Plant Industry—Page 21.)
2. The strong branching roots of Grimm prevent winterkilling as in common ordinary alfalfa.
3. These same roots, which grow in time 6 to 20 feet in length and as thick as a man's wrist, provide DROUGHT RESISTANCE, and unusual productiveness.
4. Again these great roots make humus when ploughed into the soil, and this humus conserves moisture, thus preparing the soil for whatever subsequent crop might call for it.
5. Grimm Alfalfa plants are extraordinary soil fertilizers, capable of transforming the free nitrogen of the air into soluble nitrates through the agency of the nodule-forming bacteria on the roots.

More Profitable than Bran

Bulletin 176, Wisconsin experiment station, shows that 17 per cent more milk was produced where 10 pounds of alfalfa was substituted in a ration for 10 pounds of bran, thus giving well-cured fancy alfalfa a greater feeding value than bran. Figuring the alfalfa at the present price of bran, which is \$50 per ton at retail, Mr. Clark gets the following income from the season of 1918 from his ten acres of alfalfa:

Fifty tons of alfalfa at \$50 per ton, \$2,500. But owing to a fool market (or should we say, fool consumers, who are so in the habit of feeding bran that they are not willing to intelligently try out a substitute), if Mr. Clark had put his alfalfa on the market he would have gotten say \$30 per ton, or \$1,500 from ten acres. It would have sold like hot cakes for that.

EDITORIAL BY JOSEPH E. WING, MECHANICSBURG, OHIO, PUBLISHED IN
THE BREEDERS' GAZETTE, JULY 9, 1914

"For forty years Mr. Grimm persisted in growing his 'everlasting clover,' the alfalfa from seed that he had secured in Germany. Some years the winter killed nearly every bit. With true German persistence and thrift he saved seed from what he had left and kept on. Thus by elimination he got rid of all weak strains, the hardest only persisting.

Price, Genuine Grimm Alfalfa Seed: Pkt., 25 cents; 1 lb., 65 cents; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid. Pk., \$8.00; bu., \$30.00. Price subject to change. Send for spot cash price and samples.

Alfalfa

The most valuable farm crop of the present time. It will yield greater returns for the labor expended than any other crop grown. Alfalfa nourishes the soil. The acreage devoted to Alfalfa has increased wonderfully in the past few years. Alfalfa is grown as easily as clover, and produces double the yield. It thrives on a very wide range of soils. Failure to grow Alfalfa successfully is often due to lack of knowledge of the plant rather than to soil conditions. Every farmer in the country should have a field of this profitable crop. Alfalfa may be cut three to five times a year, and it will yield three to six tons of hay per acre. It is rich in protein, and has a feeding value equal to that of bran. It is the most enriching crop for the ground that we have. Once a good stand is secured it will generally last for eight or ten years. Good profits come from its use as pasture for hogs. We will send free inoculation for Alfalfa with each order for one bushel or more. Sample and lowest market quotation sent any time.



Alfalfa is one of the most profitable farm crops for three reasons: The tonnage per acre which it produces, its value as a feeding crop, and its soil enriching properties. Alfalfa is no longer an experiment, but it has been grown under greatly varying conditions of soil and climate.



Alfalfa Makes Humus

First, the humus. There is no other farm plant that has so extensive and far-reaching a root system as has the alfalfa. These great roots, sheared off by the plow, decay and add an amount of humus little suspected and appreciated less, and add it in a distribution most near the surface but extending many feet into the subsoil. Into the surface soil is also incorporated from the growing plant by the sloughing off of leaves, stem and stubble a considerable quantity of vegetable matter. This humus now gotten into the soil begins its great work of preparing and storing food for whatever subsequent plant root may call for it.

Beef Cattle on Alfalfa Field.

Alfalfa Conserves Moisture

Second, the moisture supply. This is a direct result of first getting the humus into the soil and increasing its sponginess so that it can retain two, three, four times the amount of moisture it previously could hold. This moisture, dissolving the more readily by aid of humus and its acids, the minerals, the carbon, the nitrates, becomes the rich soup food, stored and held in readiness for succeeding crops.

Alfalfa Builds Nitrogen Supply

Third, the nitrogen supply. That alfalfa is capable of transforming the free nitrogen of the air into soluble nitrates through the agency of the nodule-forming bacteria on its roots is now so well recognized that the mention of the fact would seem sufficient, though to what an extent nitrates are used by all growing plants and to what extent the alfalfa will replace and store up nitrates in the soil is not sufficiently well appreciated. To give us an idea how important and costly nitrate is I wish to quote from the annual bulletin for 1917 of the International Institute of Agriculture. In 1916 the United States used in round numbers 1,350,000 tons of nitrate at an average of \$67.00 per ton. This was before the government used any considerable portion for war purposes, the bulk being used by the eastern and southern states trying to pommel something out of their exhausted farms. Think of those folks first having to put \$90,000,000.00 into the soil in the hope of getting a little more back!

Why Not Nitrate Plants on Every Farm?

The world considered it a great achievement when, a few years ago, Germany, cut off from her nitrate supplies in Chili, devised a manufacturing plant that distilled nitrates from the nitrogen of the air. But I tell you it will be a far greater achievement when every American farmer installs upon his farm a billion of nitrate manufacturing plants—alfalfa plants—transforming, from that inexhaustible supply of 45,000 tons of nitrogen above every acre an abundant and priceless fertilizer without one cent of cost. I want to give in this connection the results or effect upon the land of alfalfa growing from two viewpoints. First are the data obtained by a most painstaking investigator and authority on alfalfa—L. R. Waldron. He says that every ton of alfalfa grown on an acre if returned direct or in manure will put into that acre an amount of humus and of nitrogen equal to the amount of humus and nitrogen that a 35-bushel wheat crop, or a 50-bushel corn crop, or a 60-bushel oat crop will remove.

Price, Northern Grown Native Seed: Peck, \$4.00; bushel, \$15.00. Prices subject to market change. Send for sample and special market price.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER

(Ask for low spot-cash price on all Grass Seed)

Sweet Clover will grow in any part of the United States. It will thrive on the poorest sandy soil where no other kind will grow. Within the last few years, only, has its worth been recognized. Sweet clover ranks first of all the clovers as a fertilizer. Live stock soon develop taste for it and prefer it to other hay. Sweet clover sown in spring on well-prepared seed bed can be cut for hay the same fall. Can be pastured the next spring until July or cut just before it blossoms for hay and again at later date. Too much cannot be said in its favor and we especially urge our customers to give it a trial at least. It will be to your benefit. We have found its worth and do not hesitate to recommend it to you. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Price, \$9.00 per bushel hulled seed. Subject to market change. Write for special price.



White Sweet Clover

McQueen's Inoculator

Alfalfa and all Sweet Clover, Soy Beans, Cow Peas and Field Peas should be inoculated to insure success and to fill your soil with Nitrogen. Directions on each can. Anyone can use it. Try it out and be convinced.

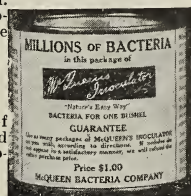
McQueen's Inoculator makes poor land good—good land rich. It causes legume to pump Nitrogen from the air and enrich the soil.

"NATURE'S EASY WAY."

Beware of imitations.

Owing to the success of McQueen's Inoculator, cheap and inferior imitations have appeared.

Price Bacteria: for 1 bushel,
\$1.00.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape is a pasture plant for all kinds of live stock—sheep, cattle, and swine; and is most valuable for fattening sheep. To provide an early pasture for sheep and swine, it should be sown early in spring. As it grows very rapidly, the pasture will be ready in five weeks from the time of sowing. Unlike other forage plants, rape can be sown at any time during spring and summer, so a good pasture may be had whenever it is needed. Dwarf Essex Rape will prepare sheep and hogs for market better and in less time than any other forage plant.



It may be sown in corn when this is cultivated the last time. Good results are generally obtained for late fall pasture when Dwarf Essex Rape is sown after the spring grain has been harvested. When sown broadcast, 5 to 6 pounds may be sown per acre. Price, pound, postpaid, 25 cents; prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$12.50 by express, not prepaid. Subject to market change. Write for special price and sample.

Medium Red Clover

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND SPECIAL PRICE



The great soil builder and standard variety generally grown by farmers and seeded in spring with wheat, rye, oats, etc.

Red Clover may be seeded in the autumn, about six weeks before frost, or early in the spring while the ground is still freezing and thawing. In seasons where there is ample moisture, or where spring seedings for any particular reason do not succeed, it may be sown in the late spring, after the ground is settled.

It is valuable for pasture, hay and for plowing down, being one of the most valuable of the nitrogen gathering plants. Red clover may also be seeded alone without any nurse crop and this is often the best way to get a stand. Have a fine, solid well settled seed bed and sow either in spring or latter part of August or early September. Cover the seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on light soil or about 1 inch on heavy soil. This may be done by the use of a weeder or spike tooth harrow. Price subject to market change.

Mammoth Clover

Mammoth Clover, also known as Sapling Clover, is a species of ordinary Red Clover; it matures about two weeks later than Ordinary Red Clover. In the northern part of the Northern States where only one crop of ordinary Clover is possible, Mammoth Clover is usually preferred on account of the better yield. No other Clover is equal to Mammoth Clover for hog pastures and for soiling, as it makes a wonderful growth of stalks, and is also valuable for hay or cattle feeding, but rather coarse and rough for horse feed.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Perfectly hardy, and one of the very best of all clovers, for cow pasture, bee pasture or for making hay. Deliciously fragrant and highly nutritious. Lasts for many years, on both wet and dry soils. A perennial growing from one to three feet in height. As it can stand severe cold it grows well in the North and high latitudes. Excellent for bees.

Alsike is especially valuable for hay when grown alone or in combination with grasses, or with Red Clover. It is very hardy and may be sown early in the spring. On account of its fibrous root it is not so liable to winter-kill as Red Clover. Farmers are using Alsike in some sections where other Clover can no longer be successfully grown.

Alsike is especially adapted to moist soils, which are too low in humus to grow Red Clover to advantage. Its effect on the soil is nearly the same as that of Red Clover.

It is a good plan to mix about one-third Alsike in the medium red or mammoth clover, as this insures a stand and will not freeze out so readily in winter.



Crimson Clover

SOW IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

This clover is an annual of great promise in the northern states for soiling, winter mulch and cover crop as well as for early hay and pasture. Like other clovers it is a soil enricher and builder and adds great quantities of nitrogen to the soil through the bacteria of the roots. The value of this nitrogen gatherer has long been known to the southern states, but it is of late years that it has found popularity in the north. It can be grown successfully anywhere south of the 45th parallel. Sow in the north in August and September and it will be in bloom by next May 15th and can then be cut for hay or plowed down in time for corn or potatoes. A field of this clover in bloom makes one of the most beautiful sights one can look upon. For the orchard or soiling it can be sown in spring and plowed down whenever it has attained proper growth. Crimson Clover has a high feeding and fertilizing value and is one of the best crops that can be grown in short rotations for forage and soil renovation, lending itself readily to use for hay, pasture, soiling, silage, green manure, and as a soil cover to prevent leaching and washing.

Try at least one bushel of seed and be convinced of its great value. It makes large stools, sending out 40 to 50 branches from a single stem. The price is only about one-half as much as red clover and your chance of a catch is better. Should be sown in August and September.

Write for special prices when ready for it.

KUDZU VINE

A new Legume that outgrows any other known plant. Grows 40 feet in four months. Cattle, Sheep and other stock eat it greedily. See Page 17 for description and price.

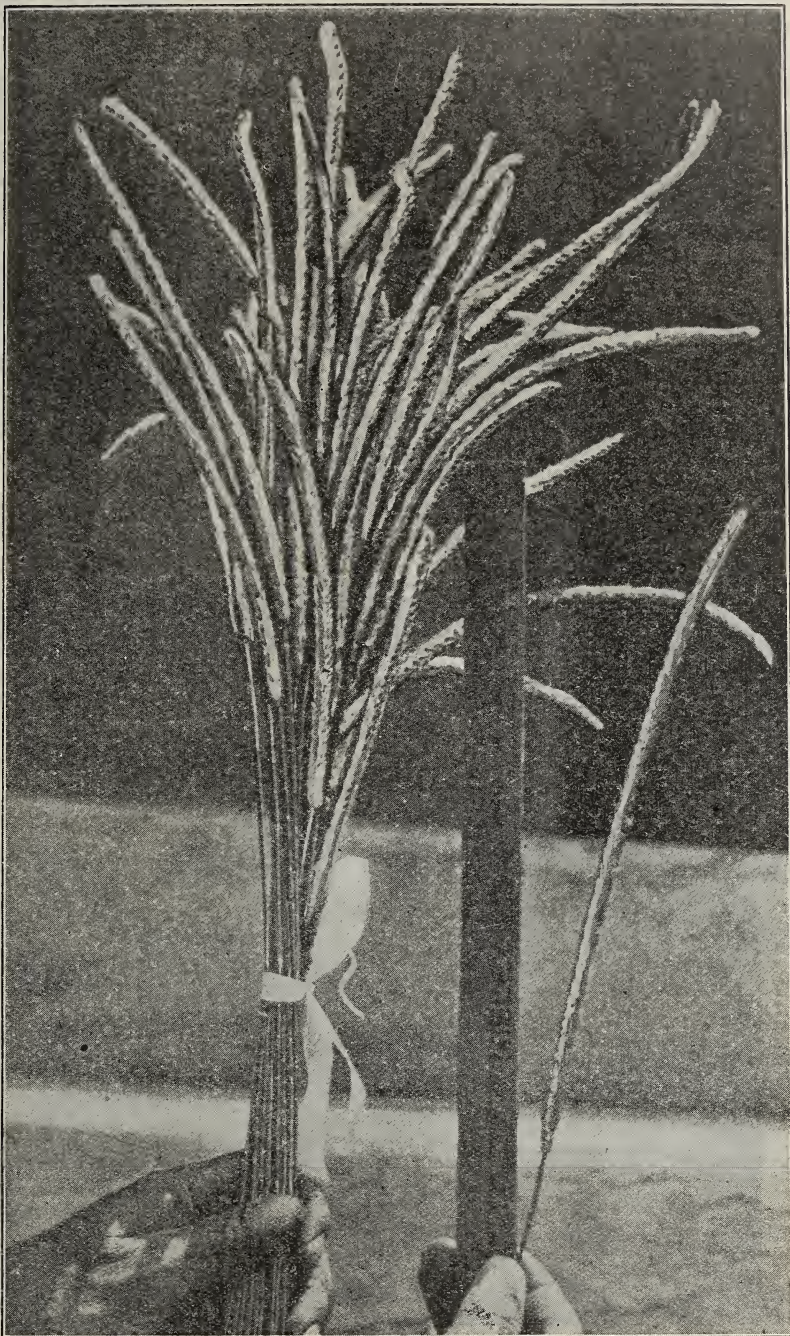
Pine Tree Timothy Seed

PINE TREE TIMOTHY SEED.

The economy of sowing high-grade extra re-cleaned timothy seed explains why "PINE TREE" has met with such favor and increasing demand among the farmers in the grass growing sections of the U. S. A. and Canada.

PINE TREE TIMOTHY SEED recommended by leading dealers all over the United States and Canada. Especially selected and re-cleaned for purity and recognized as best value, quality and price considered. Reliable Purity and Germination Tests are made by skilled experts in the largest and best equipped laboratory in this country, and quality backed by over forty years' experience. PINE TREE "Stands Alone" without a rival. Careful farmers realize the economic value of sowing high-grade Extra Re-cleaned Seed. This explains the increasing demand for "Pine Tree." Accept no substitute—insist upon getting "Pine Tree Brand."

We sell the Best grade of Timothy Seed as low as many dealers ask for a much lower grade. If you grow hay you want only the best seed obtainable



SPECIMEN HEADS OF PINE TREE TIMOTHY MEASURING 10 INCHES AND OVER
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE—PRESENT DELIVERY

GRASS SEED

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND SPECIAL PRICES

RED TOP This is a valuable grass for either hay or pasture. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Grows slowly in the Spring, but ripens with timothy. Does not die out. When once well started will spread and supplant other grasses. It, however, is not hard to destroy when it is necessary to plow land for other crops. It succeeds well in any soil and is particularly well adapted for low moist lands. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Price, 35c per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS This fine-bladed, rich green nourishing grass may be sown in the Spring or Fall. It grows rapidly in cool weather, but withstands the effects of the greatest heat. Kentucky Blue Grass does not grow as rapidly as some other grasses, but when once started makes the finest pasture. It is one of the best grasses for lawn mixture and for other hay and pasture mixtures. On limestone soils the finest lawns can be started with Kentucky Blue Grass alone. Kentucky Blue Grass may be sown with Rye, Wheat or Barley; the grain should be sown first, the land harrowed and, if possible, rolled. After this the grass seed may be sown and covered very lightly; it will grow without covering, but light covering is advisable. Price, 40c per lb.



Kentucky Blue Grass



Orchard Grass

ORCHARD GRASS Orchard Grass is a standard grass, grown to some extent in every state in the Union. It yields about the same amount of hay as Timothy, and if cut at the right period, is nearly equal in feeding value. Orchard Grass grows upon every soil not saturated with water. Its preference is an alluvial soil, moderately dry, porous, and with a considerable amount of sandy material. It is easily established, however, on any fairly well-drained soil. The land should be ploughed deep, and the soil well pulverized. It should be cut for hay the latter part of May or first of June, when it is just in bloom, as the quality is best at this stage and yield maximum. Curing should be done with as little sun as possible. It is both a pasture and hay grass. After a crop of hay has been taken off in May or June, the aftermath will furnish a desirable pasture throughout the remainder of the summer and fall season. It stands grazing well, will resist drought better than almost any other grass, starts growth very early in the spring and is one of the latest grasses to be affected by frost in the fall. It will grow in the shade, which characteristic enables the farmer to utilize his wood lots as pasture. Price, 25c per lb. Get special prices on large lots. State how much wanted.

LAWN GRASS SEED There is nothing adds so much to the appearance of a home as a beautiful lawn and without good seed this is impossible to have. The stock of seed we are handling is equal to any on the market and if the soil is in good condition you can depend upon quick results from our seed. It is composed of the very best fine-leaved grasses that will produce a green, even sward most beautiful in its rich green color and fine texture. Many of the most expensive grasses are used in this mixture. It is not possible to put up a high-grade, reliable Lawn Grass without using the finest bladed grasses in liberal proportion. Lawns may be started any time, but the results will be surest if same is sown either very early in the Spring or in early Fall. One pound of seed will sow 300 square feet. Upon large lawns 100 lbs. may be used per acre. Price, 50c per lb.; 10 lbs. or more, 40c per lb.; 100 lbs. or more, 35c per lb. If wanted by mail, add 8c per lb.



Our Lawn Grass Mixture Will Give You the Results Above—Enhance the Value of Your Property 25% By Having a Nice Permanent Green Sward as Pictured Above.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES



SUGAR CANE

EARLY AMBER CANE

EARLY AMBER CANE (Sorghum). Great for feed

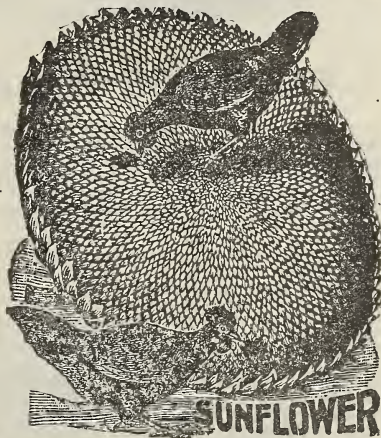
as well as for making syrup. Every stock farmer should have some. Sow broadcast for fodder purposes. The great value of sorghum as a farm crop cannot be over estimated. It is a dry weather plant and will grow and make an abundance of valuable feed during dry seasons when other crops perish. If grown for seed it should be sown broadcast or with grain drill at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre. It can be grazed down the same as other pasture or cut for fodder. If the latter method is used it should be put in cocks after cutting and left in the field until used. If put in shock or mow it will sour and be unfit for feed. If left in cocks it will remain sweet and fresh and is not affected by the weather. Price, pk., 75c; bushel, \$2.50.

Broom Corn

BROOM CORN EVERGREEN, the best variety for brooms. Brush very fine, a bright green color and makes a fine product when made up into brooms. Large packet, 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid. By express, not prepaid, peck., \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

Sunflowers

SUNFLOWERS It has just recently been discovered that the Sunflower makes excellent Ensilage. It grows a wonderful large tonnage per acre, sometimes producing 15 to 20 tons. It is ready to cut a month earlier than Corn. This enables the Dairymen to get through August and early September on this excellent rich Ensilage. These are the very worst months of the year on account of dry weather and short pasture. Try a few acres for ensilage or green feed. It is also a very valuable crop to grow for the seed which makes an excellent feed for poultry when fed whole and when ground it is equal to Oilmmeal for Cattle and Hogs. Sunflower seed is one of the best egg-producing foods for poultry, being relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. It can be sown any time before the middle of July. Price, large pkts., 10c; per peck, \$1.00; per bushel, \$3.00.



SUNFLOWER

Buckwheat

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT The very best variety of Buckwheat. It ripens very early and is a heavy yielder. The grain is used in making buckwheat flour and is a profitable crop to grow. It can be sown as late as August 1st and matures a crop of seed.

Price, pk., 75c, bushel, \$2.50.

SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT SAME PRICE AS JAPANESE



JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

40 Page Fruit Catalog.

We issue a beautiful 40 page Fruit Catalogue with lithograph color which we will send you on application. Send for it today if interested.

Poultry Department

In offering our customers Poultry products we have selected the breeds which in our judgment were best fitted for general purposes. The Rhode Island Reds, the Barred Plymouth Rocks and the Partridge Wyandottes are good layers, good rangers, good mothers and good table fowls, which is all that can be desired. The time for experimenting is past and the standard kinds are in demand. Our selection, we believe, are the best of these standard kinds and we have tried to improve our flocks that we may offer only the best to our customers. In addition to your purchase you get our guarantee of satisfaction which has built our business for 30 years and which is a safeguard to you.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Everyone who knows of chickens has always heard of the Plymouth Rocks. They won honors in every contest among poultry fanciers, whether it was weight or eggs that was the deciding factor. We are sure there are more Barred Rocks on American farms today than any other breed of chickens. Their reputation has grown from the qualities of the breed which make it well adapted to commercial growers, for the farm flock, or for even the smallest fancier. The Barred Rocks are recognized as the standard of the Poultry breeds. They are good layers, their flesh is well flavored and they mature early, which gives them all the essentials of a general purpose breed. Our flock is composed of exceptionally good individuals of good size and are good layers. We consider them exceptionally fine utility stock for the price we are offering them to you.

Eggs \$2.00 for 15.

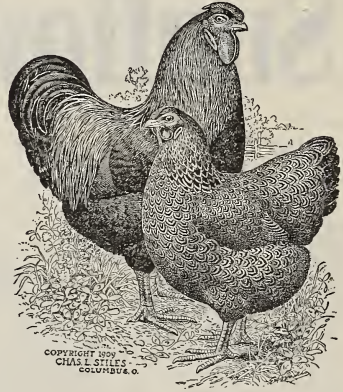
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Wyandottes are today generally conceded to be the best general purpose brood of chickens for both the commercial grower and the farmer. They mature early to a good weight and their meat is unexcelled. They are heavy layers and good rangers. A grower can ask no more of any breed.

Partridge Wyandottes, called thus because of their color resemblance to the Partridge, have all these good qualities of the breed and in addition are better rangers. Their meat is exceptionally fine, even more tender and with better flavor than the other Wyandottes. They are very heavy layers, and if you desire to use them they are excellent mothers.

The hens have bronze checkered feathers resembling those of the Partridge. The males are richly colored with deep red and bronze tints. They are without doubt the most beautiful of all the general purpose breeds.

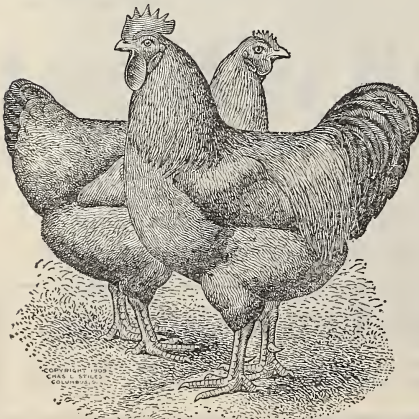
Our strain are heavy layers and we are sure anyone will be more than pleased with the results obtained from these chickens. It will pay you big to get a start this spring. We offer Eggs: \$2.00 per setting of 15. Cockerels, fine birds, \$5.00 each. Pullets, \$2.50 each.



SINGLE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

This breed came into prominence as soon as it was introduced and has held its place among the best of the standard kinds. They have won in many of the egg-laying contests and are equal to the Leghorn on the average farm for egg production. Their color gives them a very attractive appearance. The individuals are large and their meat is delicious, which makes them especially a general favorite for the small flock. They are quick growers and mature young, which is a distinct advantage in securing the highest market price. They are good rangers and we feel that we have been exceptionally fortunate in securing and developing a very heavy-laying strain. Our flock is of good color and size. They are doing well for us and they will for you.

Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Can supply a few Cockerels, \$3.00 each.



Scarff's

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

In building our herd of sixty brood sows we have selected very carefully individuals of a type that will produce quick, easy feeders, such as are so much desired by the farmer and feeder today, and which will command the top price on the packers market. These sows are rich in the blood of General Pershing 55787, whose show record has not been equalled by any other individual hog and is considered one of the best animals of the breed.



Quality Pershing 103149 { General Pershing 55787
Paramount Lady 100100

1st Prize Junior Boar 1921
Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky and
Memphis.

His Grand Sires were both Grand Champions at Iowa and Missouri in 1915 and Great Grand Sires were champions of several State Fairs.

The Pershing blood is almost a guarantee of heavy bone, deep side, good back and legs.

The mating of these sows to our herd boars, pictured above, is bringing the results we desired. Quality Pershing 103149 is intensifying the Pershing heavy bone and deep side. Climax Cherokee is siring pigs of equal type and in addition is giving them greater length and height.

Hampshires have proven an exceptionally good farmers hog. They farrow big litters, are good mothers, good nursing piglets, are good feeders. Our experience has taught us were the best money makers.

rangers and easy feeders. We are breeding these hogs primarily to supply our own demand for feeders. To meet this demand and to produce the type of pig that can be placed on the market first and command the highest price, we have selected the very best blood of the breed and with it individuals of the type that our experience has taught us were the best money makers.

IMMUNE

Every animal on our farms has been immunized by the double treatment with the best serum obtainable.

1st Prize Senior Yearling 1921
International Live Stock Show

1st East Tennessee Division Fair
1st Chattanooga Interstate Fair

This boar was purchased from the Bailey P. Evans, Shelbyville, Tenn., herd and is siring pigs of exceptional Hampshire type.



Climax Cherokee 96259 { Avoca Cherokee 79581
Rosy 1st 94488

Guarantee

We guarantee every animal to be as we represent it. The Scarff reputation, which is a guarantee of satisfaction to our customers, goes with every animal you purchase. Registration papers are furnished with every individual. Crates will be furnished free for all hogs to be shipped.

PIGS FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' PIG CLUBS

We have over 400 head of good thrifty Pigs to select from and can furnish just what you want for this purpose. County Agents wishing to buy in numbers will find a good selection from which to choose.

BRED SOWS

We are offering 100 Bred Gilts. Most of them by Quality Pershing 103149. A few by Brass Tax 103053, first prize senior boar at the National Swine Show 1922. Several by Lookout Reminder 2nd, 46919, Grand Champion 1920 International Live Stock Show, and others by boars of equal record.

These sows are the long deep-bodied kind, well belted and good type. They are bred for March and April farrow to boars heading our young herd.

Space will not permit us to give detailed description of these sows, which, however, we will be glad to do if you are interested.

GILTS

We can supply your wants for any number of fall gilts of good type and size. Write for particulars.



120 Spring Gilts To Select From, Also Some Good Sows and Boars.

BOARS

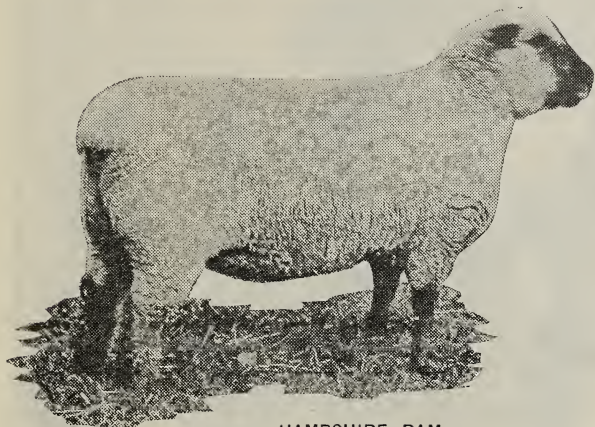
We have a number of Fall Boars, by Quality Pershing 103149 and out of General Pershing 2nd, 73419 Sows. These fellows are long, rangy, deep bodied kind that are sure to bring you good, easy feeders of the best Hampshire type. The Pershing blood always carries with it heavy bone and deep body and the blood predominating as here emphasizes these qualities. These boars are good enough for any herd.

By Climax Cherokee 96259 and out of sows by General Pershing 2nd, 73419. Messenger All Over 16th, 89275. Grand Messenger 88993, these boars carry true Hampshire type and show the great type and blood carried by their wonderful sire Climax Cherokee. We are keeping some of these for our own breeding and expect to intensify this blood and type in our herd as much as is possible. If you want the best, here it is.

We are pricing these Boars from \$25.00 up. Write us your wants and we will use all the care possible in making a selection for you according to your desires. Or, better, come and make your own selection.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP

Our flock consists of One Hundred registered Hampshire Ewes. We purchased our foundation stock from the Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Ky., where the best individuals and most noted blood lines have been mated and some of the best individuals of the Hampshire breed produced. Many of their Rams were imported and the Walnut Hall Farms are known everywhere for the quality of stock they produce. We personally visited the farm, selected 50 Ewes from their entire flock which constitutes our foundation stock. The lambs produced by them this spring have those same good qualities and are exceptionally fine individuals.



HAMPSHIRE RAM

DESCRIPTION OF HAMPSHIRE

The head is rather large, with a somewhat Roman face, neck long and usually well set on, shoulders sloping, brisket deep with abundant room for the vital organs, back straight with a good spring of rib around the barrel, loin broad, quarters long, hams round and heavy, legs with heavy bone and strong, and feet large and open with a tough sole and crust. The face and legs are the blackest of any of the Down breeds. The wool is of medium length and strong fibre.

Flocks of breeding Ewes average seven to ten pounds per fleece. Mature Rams will weigh 300 or more pounds and mature Ewes 200 pounds or more. Ewes breed to a great age and then fatten well. They are very prolific, are excellent mothers and great milkers. The Hampshires then make the ideal mutton and wool breed. They can be forced to large size or left to forage for themselves, show hardihood and ability to care for themselves and their lambs in a most satisfactory way. Mr. F. S. Snow states:

"In ten years' experience in the development of Snowcroft Hampshires there has been no instance where a Ewe has refused to own her lamb and they can readily be induced to adopt the offspring of another in case of need. In fact, the Hampshire of today seems to be 'just right,' and I can recommend him as the 'all-the-year-round, country-wide, best choice' to be made."



We are proud of the stock we are breeding and feel that in offering these blood lines to the public we are giving you the very best. We would be pleased to hear from you if you want a good farmers' sheep. We are offering some extra fine Rams. This would be a splendid opportunity to introduce this blood into your herd.

LEGUMES FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS

We are feeding our sheep Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Soy Bean Hay with wonderful results. They winter fine on this with enough grain Oats and Corn to balance their ration. In summer we pasture on Sweet Clover, Alfalfa and Blue Grass and without the addition of any grain our sheep keep in prime condition and fat enough to go to market at any time. We also get excellent pasture from Rape sown in the Corn with Soy Beans or sown alone in early spring. The Legumes not only supply excellent pasture, in fact the best that can be grown, and at the same time they are adding large quantities of nitrogen to the soil, making it richer each season. Nothing will build up run-down fields quicker than by the use of Sweet Clover and pasturing with the "Golden Hoof," as the sheep has long been named. See pages 17—23.

SHEEP ON THE SCARFF FARM

NEW CARLISLE, OHIO



Illustration of a Flock of Our Sheep Used in Swift & Company's 1922 Year Book.

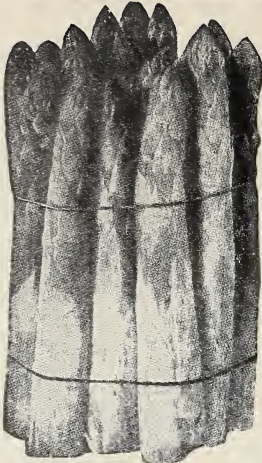
The flock above shows what may be done by the use of pure blood sires on the farm. This is a flock of 200 head which we carry on our farms to clean up the pastures and wood lots and they have been very profitable to us. We have used pure blood Hampshire and Spropshire Rams for six years and our flock is now producing lambs and wool almost equal to our pure blood Hampshires. It shows how important it is to use good blood. We advise pure blooded Ewes wherever possible, but if you can not do this at once, then by all means buy a good pure blooded Ram until you can do better. We have improved our flock 100 per cent by this method. We now have 100 registered Hampshires and offer the grades for sale at a reasonable price.



"WHITE OAKS," the Fruit of Good Stock. Residence of W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, Ohio.

With this page we bring our friends to our home, and right here let us say that the "Latch String is Out" to you at any time you can come and you are welcome. Nothing would please us better than to take you over our farms, show you our large feeding barns, seed storing barns, 15 large silos, greenhouses and packing houses, to introduce you to our working force and discuss our methods.

Many do come, with some it is an impossibility, and for this reason alone we give you this glimpse of our home that you may know where we live and feel that you are better acquainted with us and that you are sending your order to a friend instead of a stranger. We thank all our old customers for past favors and welcome many new ones this season. We want to number you among our customers this year. We have been in business for more than a quarter of a century at this location.



Columbian Mammoth White.

GARDEN ROOTS

SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE FARM GARDEN

NO GARDEN COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM. A FINE COLLECTION. NO OTHER PAGE IN OUR CATALOGUE OFFERS MORE FOR THE MONEY.

ASPARAGUS

Colored Leaflet on Asparagus Culture Free.

A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy, stalks. Plant in rows three feet apart, with the plant one foot distant. Set so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface. Top-dress annually in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE

A distinct variety of mammoth size, great yield, and superior quality; remarkable for the clear whiteness of its stalks, which retain their purity and color until several inches above the surface. Price, 75 cents per dozen, postpaid; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000 by express or freight.

OTHER VARIETIES

GIANT ARGENTEUIL, PALMETTO, CON-OVER'S COLOSSAL AND BARR'S MAMMOTH. The standard market sorts, all green and tender. Price 75 cents per dozen, postpaid; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000, by express or freight.

SCARFF'S CHOICE RHUBARB

COLORED LEAFLET ON RHUBARB CULTURE FREE.



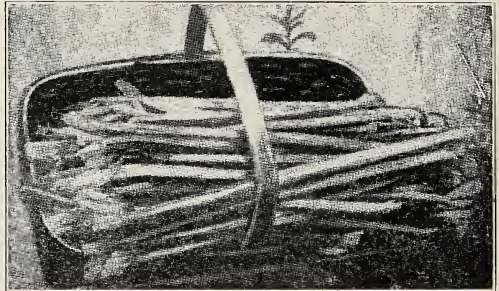
People are just beginning to realize the great profit in the culture of Rhubarb in the open field, also as a forcing crop for winter. It yields enormous profits. Anyone can succeed, as the culture is very simple.

LINNAEUS

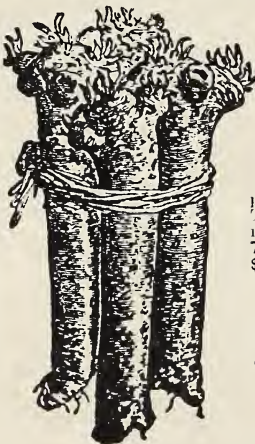
Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid; \$8.00 per 100.

QUEEN

Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stalks of finest quality, of a decided pink color. For canning or cooking in any way its quality is unsurpassed. Price of good roots, 20 cents each; \$20.00 per dozen, postpaid; \$8.00 per 100.



Linnaeus Rhubarb



Horseradish

SCARFF'S MONEY MAKER HORSERADISH

This new variety makes an enormous yield and is so early that it can be marketed before the common kind is ready; besides the roots are much larger and whiter. The roots sell in market at 5 to 10 cents per pound, and yield as high as 8,000 pounds per acre. It requires about 10,000 sets for an acre, and the crop is ready for the market the first year. It is easy to grow; every plant will live. Net profit, \$300.00 to \$600.00 per acre. Try at least 1,000 sets if you cannot plant an acre. It is ready sale in any of the large cities. Price of good roots, 75 cents per dozen, postpaid; \$2.00 per 100, by express; \$15.00 per 1,000.

COMMON HORSERADISH

This useful condiment is easily grown, and prefers a rich, moist loam. Price, 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

HOLT'S MAMMOTH SAGE

Plants of strong growth, of unusual substance, strong flavor and of superior quality. Prefers a rich, moist loam. Price, 10 cents each. \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Large clumps by express, not prepaid, same price.



HOP PLANTS

GOLDEN CLUSTER—Of rapid growth, attaining a height of 20 feet if given support, with abundant ornamental, deeply lobed foliage. Golden Cluster Hop is an exceedingly choice variety which bears large clusters of yellow-green hops in such profusion as to completely envelop the plant in late summer and autumn. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

NOTE—A colored plate on Rhubarb Culture, also one on Asparagus Culture, will be mailed free on application.

W. N. SCARFF & SONS,

New Carlisle, Ohio